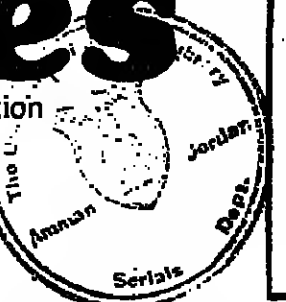


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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز جريدة سياسية مستقلة منشورة من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"



Iraq plans new Turkish pipeline

BAGHDAD (R) — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq said Monday Iraq was seriously studying plans for construction of a second pipeline through Turkey to export Iraqi oil. In a nationwide TV and radio broadcast on various topics, President Hussein gave no details of the project and did not mention the new pipeline's projected capacity. "We are seriously studying now the construction of a new pipeline to export oil through Turkey," he said. An existing pipeline from Iraq's northern oil fields to the Turkish Mediterranean coast has been Iraq's only export outlet since its Gulf installations were damaged in the war with Iran. President Hussein said Saudi Arabia had agreed to the construction of a "high capacity pipeline" to take Iraqi oil through Saudi territory to the Red Sea coast.

Anani in U.K. for pipeline finance talks, page 3

Iraq accuses Iran of shelling

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq Monday accused Iran of violating an agreement not to shell each other's civilian areas, saying two houses in a northern Iraqi town were destroyed Sunday night when four artillery shells fell there. In its routine-war communiqué, Iraq also said 15 Iranian troops were killed in fighting during the past 24 hours. It said several of Iran's infantry emplacements and ammunition dumps were also destroyed. It did not give their location.

Iraqi Revolution anniversary marked

AMMAN (J.T.) — The 16th anniversary of the July 17 Iraqi Revolution which swept the Baath Party into power in Baghdad falls today, Tuesday. It marks the occasion Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ibrahim Shuja Sultan and his wife hosted a reception in Amman Monday which was attended by senior officials, members of the diplomatic community in Amman and prominent personalities.

Shots fired at Iraqi mission in Rome

ROME (R) — An unidentified man fired four shots at the Iraqi embassy in Rome Sunday, police said. The gunman escaped on foot after firing through the embassy gate. Nobody was hurt.

Prague blasts Israeli parties

VIENNA (R) — The Czechoslovak Communist Party paper Rude Pravo said Monday Likud and Labour candidates in the Israeli parliamentary elections offered no solution to Israel's problems unless they carried out substantial political changes. "The current reign of the Likud bloc has led Israel into a blind alley of economic crisis, sharp political problems and big failures in the international arena," Rude Pravo said. Neither the Likud nor the Labour Party suggested real ways out of Israel's economic problems, which were linked to the policy of hegemonism, expansion into the neighbouring Arab World, and rejection of a just solution to the Palestinian problem," it said.

Israel begins call-up exercise

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel Monday began a military call-up exercise, broadcasting secret codes on state radio to summon reservists to their units. The exercise was triggered when an announcer started a mid-afternoon news bulletin by reading out code words such as "golden message," "engine piston" and "whole wheat bread."

Libya seeks Arab unity, envoy says

RABAT (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has sent messages to Arab heads of state to "restore Arab unity and establish a united front on the Palestine issue," Mohammed Belgacem Zoui, a special Libyan envoy, said Monday. He said at a press conference here he had delivered the message to Mauritanian President Mohammed Khouna Ould Haidalla. King Hassan of Morocco and President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria and President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia.

N. Zealand to close S. African consulate

WELLINGTON (R) — South Africa's diplomats in New Zealand are to be expelled by the newly-elected Labour government in Wellington, a party official said. Labour's policy for several years has been to close down the South African consulate on attaining power and party President Jim Anderton re-affirmed this Sunday night.

Violators of seat-belt regulations liable for penalty, new ruling says

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Court of Cassation has overturned a Court of Appeals verdict and ruled that the non-usage of safety belts by the driver and front-seat passengers is an offence under the provisions of the newly-enacted Traffic Law and violators of the regulation covering the usage of seat belts are liable for penalty.

In his judgement issued Saturday, Presiding Judge Musa Al Saket dismissed the earlier verdict by the Court of Appeals, which upheld an Amman Municipal Court ruling, that the Traffic Law, while empowering the Ministry of Interior to make the installation of safety equipment mandatory in motor vehicles, does not authorize the minister to enforce the mandatory usage of the equipment.

The Municipal Court ruling, issued on May 17, 1984, acquitted a lady driver on the grounds that she was eight months pregnant and the fastening of the seat belt could harm the unborn baby.

The Court of Appeals endorsed the ruling and pointed out the legal technicality in the Traffic Law which does not empower the minister of interior to make violators of the safety equipment regulation liable for legal action.

Judge Saket's ruling said that the Court of Cassation of six judges, after studying the case and the earlier verdicts, reached the conclusion that the lady driver in question being eight months pregnant does not exempt her from the mandatory usage of seat belts because her non-usage of the belt does not come under the clause "except in case of dire necessity" as stipulated in the Traffic Law.

Assuming that "dire necessity" existed, the court said, the verdict should have exempted the lady driver from being responsible for the act but not relieved her from paying the penalty.

Article 19 of the Traffic Law authorizes the interior minister to issue regulations on equipment to be provided in vehicles with a view to providing security and comfort for passengers. The seat-belt is one of the equipment cited in the law.

Therefore, the judge said, equipping vehicles with safety equipment also entails that they be used, and violating the regulation warrants the imposition of the penalty provided for under Article 69 of the Traffic Law.

Assuming that the violation of the regulation does not warrant the imposition of penalty, the judge said, the ruling should provide for not holding the defendant responsible for committing the violation but not to relieve her from paying the penalty. Consequently, the Court of Appeals should have rescinded the Municipal Court ruling which found the defendant "not guilty of the offence" rather than "not responsible for committing the violation," Judge Saket said.

The case of "dire necessity" as provided for in Article 89 of the Penal Code, Judge Saket said, can be deemed in a situation where one of three conditions prevail. He cited the three conditions as:

— An imminent danger threatening life or money which forces the violation of the regulation;

— The violator being unwilling to commit the offence but forced to; and

— Inability of the violator to prevent the occurrence of the violation in a manner other than he or she commits, and the violation is of the same gravity as the danger he or she was exposed to.

None of the three conditions were applicable in the case under question, the judgement said, because the defendant drove the car willingly in spite of the fact that she was eight months pregnant. The defendant should not have driven the car at all if she believed that the usage of the seat belt was harmful.

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Monday held two hours of talks on the current situation in the Middle East and efforts to find a solution for the Palestinian problem.

No details were available on the talks but well-informed Palestinian sources said the discussions covered the forthcoming Israeli general elections and U.S. presidential elections, the recent visit of French President Francois Mitterrand to Jordan and the talks he had with the King, the PLO chairman's meeting with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Geneva last week and efforts for convening an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the U.N.

The sources said the Palestinian side in Monday's talks expressed "satisfaction with the progress made in the French attitude towards the concept of the international conference," which has been called for by Jordan as well as the PLO.

At a press conference he held last week in Amman jointly with King Hussein, President Mitterrand indicated that France will be willing to attend the planned international conference provided that all parties to the Middle East conflict, the United States and the Soviet Union also undertake to attend.

Israel and the U.S. has rejected the concept of holding an international conference while Moscow has indicated its strong support.

However, Mr. Mitterrand, during his Amman press conference did not refer to any role for the PLO in the proposed conference.

Mr. Arafat told the Jordan Times that during his meeting with Mr. Perez de Cuellar in Geneva, he briefed the U.N. chief on the PLO's views towards the proposed conference.

Asked what would be an acceptable formula for the PLO on the representation of the Palestinian people at the conference, Mr. Arafat replied: "We are recognised by the U.N. as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and it is our right to be invited to the suggested conference on an equal footing with all other parties attending it."

The PLO enjoys observer status at the U.N. General Assembly. Mr. Arafat also held talks with Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat earlier Monday.

Palestinian sources also told the Jordan Times that during the Hussein-Arafat meeting on Monday, both the King and the PLO leader expressed the opinion that the Labour Party stands a better chance to win the July 23 Israeli elections. Both leaders expect the Labour Party to launch a new political peace initiative, the sources said.

A senior PLO official, who refused to be identified, was of the opinion Monday that Labour "will launch a political bullock which only aims at creating an image for the party as a peace seeker in the international arena and to affect more divisions in the Arab and Palestinian ranks."

The official also said that the PLO does not expect any dramatic progress in efforts for peace in the Middle East after the U.S. presidential elections scheduled to be held in November.

Mr. Arafat told the Jordan Times earlier that the PLO seeks the support of socialist countries, the Non-Aligned Movement and European countries in the call for an international conference, which he described as "the only effective means and platform to exert pressure on the adamant Israeli and American attitudes."

Mr. Arafat, who is accompanied by PLO Executive Committee member Mahmoud Abbas and Fatah Central Committee member Hani Al Hassan, is expected to return to Saudi Arabia on Wednesday to attend the meetings of an Islamic peace committee which seeks to end the Iran-Iraq war.

The PLO chairman, along with Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Secretary-General Habib Chatti, is a member of the committee which groups the heads of state of seven OIC members.

where they face the pro-Israeli "Lebanese Forces" militia.

The Damascus agreement also stipulates that the militias discontinue their checkpoints and stop collecting "taxes" from local people.

Syrian troops are to strengthen their presence in the province and help Lebanese police and gendarmes keep order.

On Friday, Syrian President Hafez Al Assad told Marada and the NSSP that his troops would intervene if they did not silence their guns.

He summoned NSSP President Inaam Raad and Mr. Franjeh's son Robert to Damascus, where they issued a joint communiqué after two days of talks.

One of the provisions in the agreement was that Mr. Raad, accompanied by a senior Syrian officer, would visit the elder Franjeh once the disengagement was complete.

Mr. Franjeh and the NSSP were former allies in a now-defunct national salvation front opposed to President Amin Gemayel until he tilted away from the United States towards Syria.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who also belonged to the front before forming his "national unity" government, described events in Koura province as "unacceptable."

TRIPOLI (R) — Implementation of a Syrian peace plan for the troubled North Lebanese Koura province moved forward Monday when a key militia began withdrawing from positions taken in recent battles, a militia representative said.

The National Syrian Social Party (NSSP), one of two local pro-Syrian forces that fought heavy battles from Wednesday to Friday, had delayed pulling out of its new posts after a minor clash late Sunday night.

NSSP officials met Syrian officers to discuss the pullout Monday and one official said after the meeting that his men began their withdrawal.

Their main rival in Koura, the "Marada Brigade" of former President Suleimao Franjeh, had left many of its positions Sunday night.

But reports from the region Monday said Marada held onto some of its positions because of Sunday night's clash. NSSP and security sources Monday afternoon said the Syrians, who are in overall control of north Lebanon, had finished taking over Marada's new positions.

Once the pullback is completed, fighters in the province are to put away their guns and uniforms unless they are on a confrontation line at the southern edge of Koura.

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Monday confers with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat in a meeting attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat (second from right) and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh (right).

Challenges warrant Arab unity, joint efforts, Fayeze tells APU

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Jordan's Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akif Al Fayeze Monday harshly criticised inter-Arab disputes and conflicts, and said such differences would only aggravate the "difficult situation facing the Arab World."

"The Arab World is facing very complicated circumstances and major differences, yet the Arabs are facing them with increasing disputes, further divisions and conflicts," Mr. Fayeze told a meeting of the heads of Arab parliaments which opened in the Syrian capital Monday.

Mr. Fayeze said that: "The challenges and difficulties facing our Arab people should turn to be elements of strength building and effective work to serve our people."

He called on the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) to be an "active and productive too" and to play a "sound role in achieving Arab solidarity and serving the Arab causes."

He also expressed hope that the meeting of the heads of Arab parliaments would contribute to strengthening joint parliamentary work and unifying stands and efforts to serve the Arab Nation.

The two-day meeting of the head of Arab parliaments, organised by the APU under the theme "Arabs are one nation and Arab force lies in their unity."

During the meetings, participants are expected to discuss a number of questions related to the latest developments in the Arab arena and adopting a unified Arab stand, to be presented to the 72nd session of the International Parliament Union which will be held in Geneva in August.

The Damascus meeting is also expected to discuss the developments in the Gulf region, the Israeli measures in the occupied Arab territories, the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon and the adoption of Arabic as an official language in the IPU, in addition to exchanging views about filling the vacant positions at the IPU's Executive Committee.

Opening the meetings, a spokesman for Syrian President Hafez Al Assad accused the United States of promoting local conflicts in Lebanon to turn the country "into a centre of imperialism and Zionism."

"The United States is seeking to promote and exploit local conflicts in Lebanon to turn the country into a centre of imperialism and Zionism," said Mahmoud Al Zubi, speaker of the Syrian parliament.

Speaking on behalf of Mr. Assad, Mr. Zubi said Syria was determined to help the Lebanese government achieve national reconciliation, restore normal life in Lebanon and liberate the Israeli-occupied south.

He also condemned fighting between Iran and Iraq and said the 45-month-old Gulf war "serves the continued attempts of America to exploit tensions to tighten its grip on the region."

The situation in the Middle East warrants an actual Arab participation in all fields to foil the dangers," Mr. Zubi said.

More shipping raids expected; Kuwait cancels Lloyd's war-risk insurance; Grammy to visit Kuwait, page 2

Editorial comment on page 4

ALI NAMED EGYPTIAN PREMIER

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak Monday appointed Kamal Hassan Ali prime minister and asked him to form a new government, an official statement said.

The statement, broadcast on Cairo Television, said Acting Prime Minister Ali submitted his government's resignation Monday following a cabinet meeting (See page 2).

Mr. Mubarak, in his letter of appointment, said he was confident that Mr. Ali's new government would add to the achievements realised by the previous cabinet of the late Fuad Morsi, who died last month.

Mr. Mubarak said the priorities of the new government should focus on boosting production, limiting growth in consumption and improving public services and infrastructure.

He said the new cabinet was being formed at a sensitive time that required the "mobilisation of all our human and material and spiritual resources to confront the challenges ahead."

Mr. Mubarak said that deepening and protecting democracy was at the forefront of these challenges, along with the realisation of social justice.

INDO-PAKISTAN TALKS DELAYED

NEW DELHI (R) — A meeting scheduled between India and Pakistan in New Delhi this week to discuss friendship treaties has been postponed for at least two months at India's request, a government spokesman said Monday.

An External Affairs Ministry spokesman told reporters that high-level bilateral talks on a Pakistani proposal for a non-aggression pact and an Indian proposal for a treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation had been set to resume.

But he said time was needed to assess the results of recent visits and contacts between the two countries before proceeding further.

In Islamabad, a Pakistani Foreign Ministry spokesman said two bilateral meetings had been postponed at India's request.

He said a foreign secretaries' meeting due to start on Wednesday would be delayed as well as a joint commission session which the foreign ministers of India and Pakistan had planned to lead.

Western diplomats in Islamabad said the postponement could be due to continuing unrest in India.

IRAQ WILL BE VICTORIOUS, PRESIDENT SAYS

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said Monday his country, at war with Iran since 1980, would emerge victorious if Iran mounted its long expected new offensive.

President Hussein, in a nationwide speech marking the 16th anniversary in power of the ruling Baath Party, said: "The forthcoming battle will be a decisive and historic victory for Iraq."

Iran has been gearing up for a major ground thrust against Iraq since earlier this year, with reports of up to 500,000 Iranians mobilised along the frontlines.

President Hussein, however, matched his note of confidence on the outcome of the expected battle with assertions that Iraq was prepared for a peaceful settlement of the 45-month-old war.

"We will co-operate sincerely with international organisations and friendly states which strive and still strive to achieve an honourable and just peace."

Commenting on Iraq's blockade of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf, President Hussein said it "had left it negative traces on the financial, political and psychological positions of the enemy."

He said Iraq would continue the blockade "more firmly."

Iraq has declared the northern Gulf, including Kharg, a war zone and warned all ships they face Iraqi air attacks if they venture there.

U.K. COURT REJECTS BAN ON UNIONS AT SPY CENTRE

LONDON (R) — A judge Monday struck down the British government's ban on trade unions at the country's main electronic spy centre.

The ruling in the London high court was a stunning blow for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, which imposed the ban in January and resisted months of pressure from organised labour and opposition parties to rescind it.

Judge Sir Iain Gledhill declared the ban unlawful and said it was "invalid and of no effect."

The judge granted an appeal by the Council for Civil Service Unions (CCSU) against the ban on membership of trade unions at the Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) in Chesham and all the government's secret eavesdropping posts across Britain and around the world.

Even the most optimistic civil service union leaders had not expected the judge to strike down the ban outright.

In imposing the ban, the government gave union members a deadline to resign from their union in return for one thousand sterling (\$1,300), or accept a posting to non-secret work or face dismissal.

It said work at the spy centre was too sensitive to be jeopardised by possible strikes. Opposition leaders accused Mrs. Thatcher of bowing to U.S. pressure to tighten up on security.

The government, which said it was considering appealing against the ruling, invested its authority and reputation in holding firm to the ban against nationwide opposition, and the ruling comes as a severe embarrassment.

Judge Gledhill said the government should have consulted unions and staff before any decision was made which took away their fundamental rights.

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West Indies crushes England

LEEDS, England (R) — The West Indies inflicted another crushing defeat on England, this time by eight wickets, in the third cricket test here Monday to take an unassailable 3-0 lead in the five-match series.

The victory with a day and a half to spare followed West Indian wins by an innings and 180 runs in the first test and by nine wickets in the second. It is the first time since 1921 against Australia that England have lost the first three matches in a series.

West Indies needed 128 to win after England lost their last four second innings wickets for 24 runs to Malcolm Marshall at the start of the day.

Gordon Greenidge, the double-century hero of the second test at Lords, hit 49 in a lively opening stand of 106 with Desmond Haynes, who made 43.

Spinner Nick Cook removed both openers and it was left to Larry Gomes and Viv Richards to see the West Indies home. Richards scored the winning runs with a four off his legs, his second boundary off successive balls from Derek Pringle, to take the West Indies to a winning score of 131 for two.

In the morning, Marshall polished off the England tail. In spite of his broken left thumb, the fast bowler picked up where he had left off on Saturday, taking the four remaining wickets for just 15 runs to return his best test figures of seven for 53 and dismiss England for 159.

Only England wicketkeeper Paul Downard offered any resistance, making 27 before being

last out, caught behind by Jeffrey Dujon off the irresistible Marshall.

Greenidge and Haynes soon had West Indies crashing towards their target, scoring 74 before lunch and making 106 together before Fowler dived forward to catch Haynes at extra cover.

It was the first time the West Indies had lost a second innings wicket to a bowler in eight tests and Greenidge followed him only two runs later, when Paul Terry held a simple catch at short leg to give Cook another wicket.

In between these two catches, England's disconsolate captain David Gower had dropped a simple chance of removing man-of-the-match Gomes when the batsman deflected a ball from Pringle straight to him at first slip.

Soon afterwards Paul Allott also dropped Richards at mid-on off Cook, a fielding error that typified England's dwindling morale against the most powerful test team in the world.

West Indies' captain Clive Lloyd quickly extinguished any thoughts about his team completing a 5-0 rout.

To do so they would need to win the final two tests — at Old Trafford, Manchester, beginning on July 26, and the Oval, London, starting on August 9.

The last time England suffered such a humiliation was 63 years ago in Australia.

Lloyd said: "Everybody expects us to win by large margins, but people don't realise that we can have a lean spell."

"A 5-0 win does not happen very often, but that isn't the big thing. It's winning, the series that matters."

England captain David Gower said the dropped chances in West Indies' second innings could not have altered the result.

He said: "What can you do about dropped chances? It could have made a difference to the margin of our defeat, but not the result. If they had come early on in the innings, they would have been important."

Costello retains WBC title

KINGSTON, New York (R) — Billy Costello floored challenger Ronnie Shields three times Sunday night to retain his World Boxing Council (WBC) super-lightweight title by a unanimous 12-round points decision.

Costello, roared on by a hometown crowd, held his own against the top-ranked fellow-American challenger who waded in with fists flying from the opening bell.

He put Shields down with a short left hook in the second round. But the challenger came back to even the score with a left hook of his own which floored Costello at the bell.

Costello took charge of the fight in the third round, drawing blood over Shields' left eyebrow.

Costello, making the first defence of the title he won by a 10th round knockout of American Bruce Curry in January, had his nose bloodied in the next round. But he rallied with a string of damaging left hooks and hard rights.

The champion kept up the pressure in the fifth and put Shields on the canvas twice in the sixth.

West European athletes hoping to step back into Olympic limelight

By Robert Woodward
Reuters

LONDON — West European athletes, overshadowed in recent years by their East bloc rivals, will have the chance to step back into the Olympic limelight at this Summer's Los Angeles Games.

Many countries, including West Germany, the Netherlands and Britain, are sending record or near-record squads to the games, and medal hopes are high throughout the whole continent.

However, the withdrawal of the Soviet Union and the 14 other nations from the games does not necessarily mean the path to the medal rostrum is now miraculously clear.

The East bloc pull-out will probably mean a larger haul for the multi-talented U.S. squad rather than a far more even distribution of medals.

In the 1976 Montreal Games the Soviet Union, East Germany and the U.S. won a total of 309 medals. In 1980, when the U.S. and other Western nations boycotted the games, the Soviets and East Germans scooped 321.

West Germany, having stayed at home in 1980, are sending to Los Angeles a record 414 contestants who believe they can improve on the 39 medals, including 10 golds, won in 1976.

Zambia receives Klan letter

LUSAKA (R) — Zambia has become the latest Third World country to receive a letter purportedly sent by the white supremacist Ku Klux Klan warning it to stay away from the Los Angeles Summer Olympic Games, Zambian Olympic Committee chairman Wesley Nyirenda said Monday.

Nyirenda quoted the mimeographed letter as saying that the Ku Klux Klan had been training for some time to shoot blacks and that the Olympics were only for white people.

The Zambian news agency ZANA quoted a senior youth and sport ministry official as saying: "We are taking part in the games and we will not be frightened by the threats."

Several Asian and African countries, including Sri Lanka, Cameroon, Senegal and Zimbabwe, have reported similar letters.

LOST

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Morocco's Aouita claims 1,500m as African Athletics Championships end

RABAT (R) — Moroccan star Said Aouita strolled to victory in the 1,500 metres to end the African Athletics Championships in style Sunday.

Aouita, 23, is one of Africa's strongest medal chances for the

Los Angeles Olympics later this month and with the top Kenyan runners away he was never stretched.

The lightly-built Moroccan moved easily through the field to burst away on the last lap and win in an unofficial time of 3 minutes 38.18 seconds a good six metres clear of Omar Khalifa of Sudan.

Morocco won four gold medals Sunday with another Los Angeles medal hope, Nawal Moutawakil, taking the 200 metres in 23.93 seconds to add to her win Friday in her main event, the 400 metres hurdles.

She has put up the second fastest time in the world this year of 55.37 seconds at Ames University, Iowa where she is on a physical education scholarship.

In a nailbiting finish to the 5,000 metres, Algeria's Abderrazek Bounour came from behind to grab the decision on the line from Sawson Obwocha of Kenya. Bounour was clocked in 13 minutes 41.94 seconds, only four hundredths ahead of the Kenyan.

With wins in the women's 1,500 metres through Justina Chetichir, who may just have done enough to win a late place in the Kenyan Olympic squad, and the women's relays, Kenya ended on top with 10 gold medals, ahead of Morocco and Nigeria.

There were no world records and few world class performances, but a second African record after Saturday's new mark in the women's 100 metres hurdles fell Sunday.

Gabon's Odette Mistoul heaved the shot 15.51 metres to add four centimetres to the old mark set by Morocco's Souad Maloussi, who was second with 15.31 metres.

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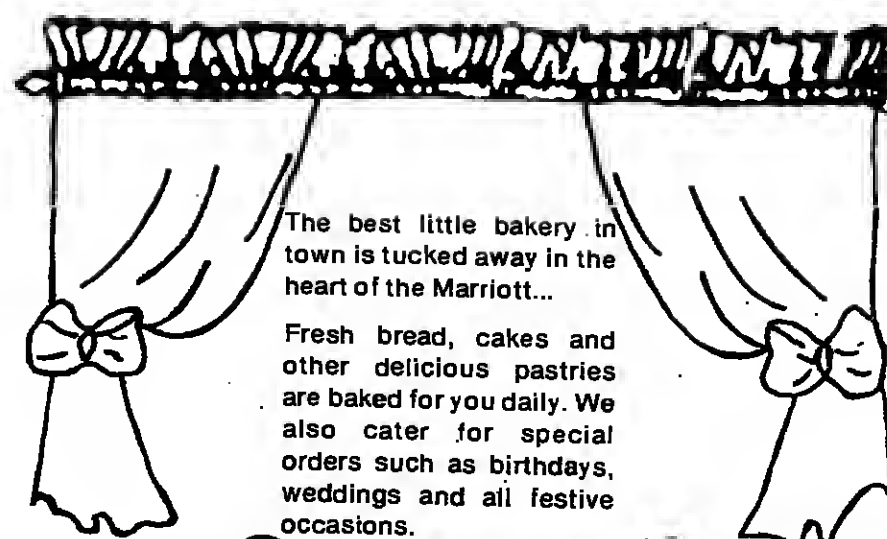
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مركز الماريوت

Thatcher holds fire on seeking emergency power in dock strike

LONDON (R) — Britain's Conservative government appeared to be holding its fire Monday on the issue of invoking emergency powers to counter the challenge of an eight-day-old dock strike paralysing the country's international trade.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher consulted senior ministers on the most severe domestic crisis of her administration, confronted by an alliance of longshoremen and miners now in the 19th week of a coalfield walkout.

After the talks, officials said the ministers "resolved to do everything necessary to keep the country working."

But the officials stressed this did not mean that any action — such as employing emergency powers to allow the use of troops in the docks — was either imminent or necessary.

The ministers met as moves gained pace to settle the strike crippling at least 60 cargo ports including huge docks at Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Hull.

Officials of the Transport and General Workers Union, which represents many dock workers, accepted an invitation to discuss a settlement with Britain's independent Conciliation Service Tuesday.

The decision followed a vote by dockers at Dover, Britain's busiest ferry outlet, to stop handling freight but to allow thousands of passengers to cross the channel for continental holidays.

The cargo ban was first set to start at 1100 GMT, but shop stewards representing the 500 dockers later extended the deadline to 1700 GMT so that the harbour board could clear the port of freight vessels waiting to sail.

There was a strong likelihood that passenger ferries would be disrupted nevertheless as parked trucks brought chaos on roads to Dover, which some 700,000 lorries pass through each year.

Government officials said the possible use of troops was not specifically discussed during Monday's ministerial meeting at Mrs. Thatcher's office.

Under any state of emergency proclaimed by Queen Elizabeth, the government would acquire sweeping temporary controls over people and property. It could call in troops, requisition premises and preserve energy by placing industry on short time.

But a special act passed in 1964 permits the government to deploy troops on civilian work of national importance without declaring a state of emergency, and officials indicated that this course might be followed if the necessity arose.

The army has been used by both Conservative and Labour governments in industrial disputes over the past decade involving firemen, ambulance men, prison officers, railwaymen and water workers.

Official sources said the army could now find up to 20,000 men to act as labourers and drivers in the docks.

Dollar ends upward surge

LONDON (R) — The dollar temporarily exhausted its upward surge against other major currencies Monday as the prospect of higher American interest seemed to recede.

The U.S. currency last week reached record levels against sterling and the French franc and a 10-year high against the West German mark, buoyed by expectations of still higher American interest rates.

But Monday the dollar was quoted at around 2.82 marks, over 1-1/2 pence down on Friday's closing rate, as markets focused their attention on a two-day meeting of the U.S. central bank's key open market committee which starts Monday.

Some traders said that a \$1.6 billion fall in the U.S. money supply last week and economic statistics which showed low inflationary growth had eased pressure on the meeting to push up interest rates. But they pointed out that the dollar remains well backed by high short-term interest rates.

Sterling traded at around \$1.32 Monday, little changed from its Friday close, but dealers said it remained vulnerable as industrial unrest continued in Britain's docks and mining industry.

After it fell to an all-time low of \$1.2975 last Wednesday, a two-point rise in the bank's base lending rate to 12 per cent stopped the run on the pound.

It traded in a narrow range Monday of between \$1.3160 and \$1.3240 as the cabinet of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met to decide whether to invoke emergency powers to deal with the dock strike.

A miners' strike, now in its fourth month, has also depressed the British currency.

Sterling's trade-weighted index against a basket of other major currencies opened at 77.8, down from its Friday close of 78.2.

Gold also recovered Monday. The bullion price opened over \$10 above its Friday close of \$343.75 an ounce and at one stage touched \$354 before falling back slightly to be fixed at \$325.25 Monday morning.

Paris Club to review debts

Meanwhile, an accord at last month's London summit to stretch out repayments for some debtor nations will be tested when officials from Western creditor countries meet here this week to work out the details, diplomatic sources said.

This move, aimed at countries like Mexico seen as trying to put their economies on a sounder footing, was in response to growing calls for longer-term solutions to the global debt crisis.

Terms will be discussed by "Paris Club" officials on Tuesday. The Paris Club of non-communist creditor nations currently offers one-year rescheduling deals for debtor countries unable to meet repayments.

For most countries these are subject to prior agreement between the debtor country and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on economic policy changes.

At the seven-nation economic summit in London, government leaders including U.S. President Reagan backed multi-year rescheduling deals, but only as a reward for developing countries showing "superior economic performance."

Suggestions of sweeping measures to ease global indebtedness aggravated by a sharp rise in U.S. interest rates over the past three months were ruled out and debtor countries will continue to be treated on a case-by-case basis, they said.

A threat of a debtors' cartel following the rise in U.S. interest rates was ruled out at a meeting of 11 Latin American countries meeting in Cartagena, Colombia, at the end of June.

Latin American nations account for nearly half of developing countries outstanding \$650 billion debts.

The Paris Club talks on multi-year repayments form part of a packed week of rescheduling talks, starting with Jamaica Monday, Mozambique — a non-IMF member — Tuesday, Cuba — another non-IMF member — Thursday and Zambia on Friday.

Group of Ten meets today

Also in Paris this week will be

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed firm, lifted by hopes that the involvement of the advisory industrial conciliation service in arbitration talks with Britain's striking dockers could help bring about a settlement of the dispute, dealers said.

ICI ended 8p higher at 538 after 530. Hawker rose 8p to 409, BTR firmed a penny at 417 and GEC was up 2p to 182. At 1530 hours the F.T.S.E. 100 was up 5.8 at 1001.6.

Government bonds pared early half-point gains to around 5/16 in the long end as U.S. credit markets opened lower. Dealers said the 1.2 per cent rise in U.K. retail sales for June had little impact on prices. North Americans were mixed and golds firm.

Banks were firm but mostly off the session's higher levels, with Natwest up 7p to 614 and Barclays 3p higher at 462 after 464 while Midland rose 10p to 329 after its bid late on Friday for the minority holding in Crocker National Bank, dealers said.

Oils showed pared gains, with Ultramar 10p higher at 245 after 248 and B.P. 4p firmed at 440 after 443. Lasso retained its 7p rise at 275. A.B. Ports rallied to within 2p of Friday's close at 206, having opened at 186, dealers said.

Among firm insurance Sun Life rose 10p to 634 and Phoenix put on 8p to 216. Hong Kong shares closed higher.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.3225/35	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3271/74	Canadian dollars
	2.8200/10	West German marks
	3.1825/35	Dutch guilders
	2.3820/30	Swiss francs
	57.1/21	Belgian francs
	8.6580/6630	French francs
	1735.00/1736.00	Italian lire
	240.50/60	Japanese yen
	8.2600/50	Swedish crowns
	8.1650/1700	Norwegian crowns
	10.3150/3200	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	352.50/353.75	U.S. dollars

Egypt seeks to revive traditional exports

CAIRO (R) — Egypt, after a decade of banking on oil exports to solve its economic ills, is now struggling to revive traditional exports (it neglected in the heady days of the 1970s petroleum boom).

With oil earnings down because of the world glut, Egypt hopes to close a widening trade gap with new incentives to exporters of non-oil commodities, particularly cotton and textiles, produce and manufactured goods.

The incentives include credit facilities through a newly established export bank and recent tax and currency reforms that favour exporters.

Once a major exporter of cereals, beans, rice and leather goods — in addition to cotton and textiles — Egypt has seen its export sector whittled away by years of population growth, declining productivity and government neglect.

Oil exports rose from \$65 million in 1975 to \$3 billion in the 1981-82 financial year, 73 per

cent of total exports of \$4.1 billion.

But because of lower oil prices, they dropped to \$2.5 billion in 1982-83, widening the trade deficit to \$4.8 billion from \$4.5 billion the previous year.

Non-oil exports, meanwhile, have increased over the last decade at an annual rate of only seven per cent, less than half of domestic inflation rates.

Earnings from the main item, cotton, have increased only 40 per cent since 1975, while those of semi-finished goods, including textiles, have fallen 20 per cent since 1979.

Leather products exports have fallen 60 per cent since 1975 and those of rice, once a major hard currency earner, 80 per cent since 1980.

New bank will help

Behind the slide have been unfavourable government policies

and a booming population that eats into export surpluses, officials say.

"For years, Egypt has had policies that gave preference to import substitution and the growth of the domestic market," Mr. Hazem Al Beblawi, chairman of the Export Development Bank of Egypt, said.

The bank was set up last August with capital of \$50 million pounds (\$60 million), of which a quarter is paid up.

Shareholders are the country's four public sector banks — Bank of Egypt, National Bank, Bank of Alexandria and Banque Du Caire — which have 15 per cent each, and the state investment bank, National Bank for Investment, 40 per cent.

The bank will provide short-term working capital, long-term loans for projects with export potential, and insurance and credit guarantees.

"For the first time, Egyptian exporters will be covered against commercial and non-commercial risk," Mr. Beblawi said. Operations will begin in phases starting next January.

In April, the government passed a decree giving exporters the right to keep all the foreign cur-

rency they earn and use it freely.

Previously, they had to convert 75 per cent of foreign currency earnings into Egyptian pounds at an unfavourable official rate and pay a one per cent tax each time they drew on their foreign currency deposits.

Committee examines incentives

Other measures to streamline export licensing procedures and cut export fees are being examined by an inter-ministerial committee headed by Finance Minister Mohammad Salahuddin Hamid.

While exporters welcome what they see as a new government attitude, they say much more needs to be done.

"Unless we really study more incentives and change laws we will not be able to get more goods out of the country," said Ms. Naela Alloba, chairman of the export committee of the Egyptian businessmen's association.

Exporters complain that fees and bureaucratic red tape discourage them, even when Egyptian goods, particularly vegetables, foodstuffs and garments, have a market abroad.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

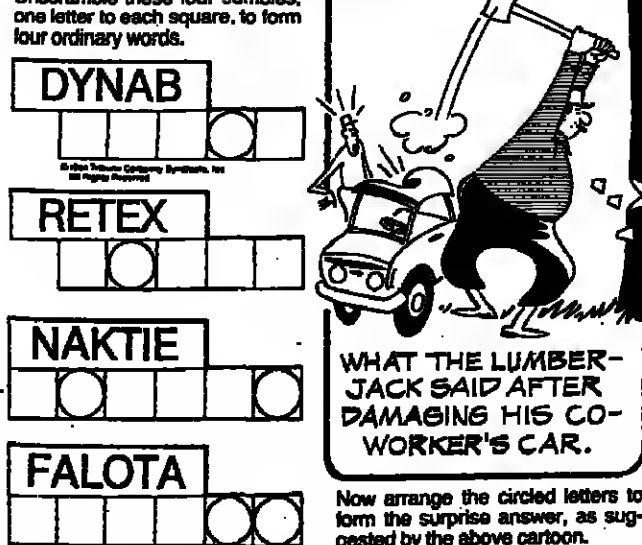
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"You got the sheets whiter and brighter! Too bad they're supposed to be blue with yellow flowers!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: IT WAS AN

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: BRAWL DUMPY HERALD RAGLAN

Answer: What it might be when you gambol across the street — A GAMBLE

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Apicorp's profits rise

AL KHOBAR, Saudi Arabia (OPECNA) — The Arab Petroleum Investment Corporation (Apicorp) netted \$51.6 million in profits last year, an 11.7 per cent increase over the previous three years. According to its annual report, Apicorp's contributions to projects also increased from \$65 to \$95 million during the same period. It contributed to nine major projects whose total capital exceeded \$725 million, in addition to a number of oil projects expected to go onstream shortly. The report says eight loans totalling \$2.2 billion were extended, adding that \$168.5 million was received during 1983 from administration and contribution to loans worth \$2.37 billion. A \$120 million loan went to the Iraqi National Oil Company to help develop its Turkish oil pipeline, \$400 million to the Indian Public Corporation for Oil and Gas, and \$500 million to the Abu Dhabi Gas Liquidation Company. Listing projects executed by the corporation last year, the report regards the Arab Company for Chemical Cleaners in Iraq as the most important one. The company is jointly owned by Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, the Arab Investment Company and the Jordanian Arab Mining Company, with Apicorp holding 32 per cent of its shares. The financial contribution to the setting up of the White Nile Oil Company in Sudan came second. Apicorp holds eight per cent of the company's \$230 million capital. Owned by the Sudanese government, Chevron Company and the International Corporation for Finance, it will construct a 1,405 kilometre pipeline with a 70,000 b/d capacity at a cost of \$400 million. The pipeline is expected to go onstream by the end of 1985. Apicorp, which is jointly owned by members of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, is studying a project for the production of sensitive measures equipment and automatic control, in co-operation with Taylor Company, an affiliate of the Commission Engineering Group.

'British Airways to lose some routes'

LONDON (R) — State-owned British Airways, due to be sold off to private investors as part of the Conservative Party government's denationalisation programme, is too big and should lose some of its routes, an official report said Monday.

The report by the British Civil Aviation Authority said this should be done before the airline is sold to the public.

It said British Airways should lose its operating base at Gatwick Airport, south of London, and its 12 routes to Spain, Portugal, Italy and Scandinavia should be offered to other airlines.

It also wanted British Airways' European services run from regional airports to be made available to independent operators.

"Without such a correction the authority is concerned that British Airways, given its strength and advantages, might emerge as Britain's one privately owned but less efficient monolith," the report said.

It said the suggested route losses would cut British Airways' revenue by only about seven per cent. The airline itself claims to be the world's most profitable carrier.

British Airways has 81 per cent of scheduled services from Britain and is the only British carrier allowed to use Heathrow, London's main airport, for international scheduled flights.

The report was good news for British Caledonian, Europe's biggest private airline, which has called on the government to cut back British Airways' routes and assets.

But British Airways Chairman Lord King has said he might resign if the airline loses some of its routes or its aircraft.

The Civil Aviation Authority said its recommendations would still leave the airline in a strong position.

The airline announced pre-tax profits for last year of £293 million (\$410 million).

The report recommended that British Caledonian be given the routes of London to Harare, Zimbabwe, and London to Dhahran and Jeddah in the Middle East.

card company in an attempt to dilute its worth to Mr. Steinberg.

Shareholders are now left holding their stakes in a very different enterprise, heavily borrowed to buy out Mr. Steinberg, after a series of transactions over which they have not been consulted at all.

These greenmail abuses give Congress, which is considering new takeover legislation, some important issues to tackle. One obvious reform would be to give management some extra protection from raiders by making it more difficult for investors to amass shareholdings in secret — in this age of instant electronic dealing, they have up to 10 days to inform the public of a 5 per cent stake.

Another issue is whether a low threshold should be set above which any further share acquisition would have to be accompanied by a general offer to all shareholders. A 10 per cent trigger point has been suggested to give companies more defence against unwelcome bids, although this is highly controversial.

But the most pressing reform remains greenmail itself, a point recognised by the authorities and some investment bankers.

The simplest solution, and one which is now being broadly supported by the Securities and Exchange Commission, would be to ban greenmail transactions altogether unless they had been put to a vote by all shareholders.

This is also a sound proposal since it re-assesses the importance of shareholders in general in the allocation of capital, a principle which is all too easily forgotten in the Wall Street jungle, where battles frequently involve only the corporate bosses who do not want to lose their jobs, and the hordes of lawyers and investment bankers who receive fat fees for either keeping them there or dislodging them.

'Turkish economy improves'

ANKARA (R) — The Turkish economy is projected to grow at a provisional 5.7 per cent this year as measured by first quarter figures for the Gross National Product (GNP) at constant prices, the State Statistics Institute said Monday.

GNP growth in 1983 was 3.2 per cent.

While the figure is higher than the government's target of 4.7 per cent for the year, diplomats said growth was expected to slow later

as the tight money policies of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal take effect.

The institute said 1984 GNP growth at current prices was projected at 16,900 billion lira (\$47 billion) compared with 11,500 billion lira (currently \$32 billion) in 1983. Full figures at constant prices were not given.

It said growth in per capita income was expected to be 3.5 per cent at constant prices. The 1983 figure was not known.

Jordan Times

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 Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Confusion in the Gulf

AMID indications that Iran is willing to improve its ties with Saudi Arabia and the other countries of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC), the now-dormant bid by Islamic nations to end the Gulf war will soon be re-activated, according to reports from Tehran and Jeddah. There are also indications that the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Khomeini has postponed indefinitely its long-expected ground offensive into southern Iraqi regions.

But Iraq apparently is not convinced of peaceful Iranian intentions. The Iranian army has massed nearly half a million men near Basra, and they are ready to attack, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan said two days ago. And he called on the U.S. and the Soviet Union to use their influence to end the 45-month-old war in the same newspaper interview published in Cairo on Sunday.

If Iran indeed put off its expected offensive against Iraq, the move might be interpreted as some sort of softening of the Iranians' harsh stand on the war. But there may be other factors affecting such an Iranian decision as well.

First, there are these reports about internal rivalries in Iran between the president, Mr. Khomeini, and the speaker of the Majlis, Mr. Rafsanjani, which might have postponed a decision on whether to launch a new attack against Iraq in the Basra sector. There is the question of a solid internal Iraqi front and a strong Iraqi army to resist the attack and probably even deal a deadly blow to Iran's war machine.

There is the threat by Baghdad to destroy Kharg Island completely if Iran goes ahead with the offensive. And last, but not least, there must be the big Iranian worry about what the Khomeini regime could win in case the attack failed or did not achieve its objectives.

As to the bid to improve relations with Saudi Arabia and its allies in the GCC, Iran could not possibly be misunderstood. A strategic interest of the Tehran regime is to lessen Arab support for Iraq and to split Arab ranks in the Gulf. Any Iranian gesture to Saudi Arabia therefore is just one of the tricks that Tehran could and would employ to isolate Iraq and weaken its position in the Gulf.

Iran, furthermore, seems to realise that time is not on its side anymore. The war of attrition that Iraq has been waging against the Iranian economy and its lifeline — oil — is not a joke that could be dismissed lightly by the ayatollahs of Tehran. Consequently, any sign of willingness by Iran to negotiate should be taken also as a sign of weakness and a signal for the Arabs that Iran is ready to talk. Maybe the latest indications from the Gulf area are not enough for Iraq — or anyone — to believe that Iran is finally ready for peace. But if they are not, they could not be signs of strength from Tehran either.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Lebanese should strengthen South

NEWS ABOUT calm and security prevailing in Beirut and Tripoli and other parts of Lebanon are indeed gratifying. The government's security plan seems to be working satisfactorily and all factions are abiding by the terms of the new agreement. This has been necessary as a first step towards re-building the country and establishing a lasting peace.

The picture in southern Lebanon is quite different from other parts of the country. The people there live under Israeli occupation and the region witnesses almost daily resistance activity against the enemy which responds with ruthless measures and retaliates by striking against the innocent civilians and their property. People in the South are fighting to liberate their territory unassisted by the people of the north who had been busily fighting their small wars at the order of their factional leaders and for no national cause at all. The people in the South who are fighting the Israeli enemy are everyday reaffirming their adherence to the unity of their country, setting an example to those in the north and giving them a lesson in patriotism.

It is time that the leaders of the north took a serious and determined step to help the southerners against the Israelis in order to bolster their resistance and to help them free their territory from occupation.

Al Dustour: Gulf peace can be made

PRESS REPORTS from the Gulf say that a secret dialogue is now taking place between Iran on the one hand and Arab states in the Gulf on the other. This is a welcome sign of improvement in relations and will be a constructive step leading to an end to the war in the Gulf region. We had always wanted Arab countries to get involved in the peace process and hoped that those Arab states which have influence on Iran be instrumental in finding a just settlement to the Gulf conflict. This is an essential step that leads to the establishment of good neighbourliness, and mutual respect.

However, if Iran aims from this dialogue to draw a wedge between Iraq and its sister states in a bid to isolate Iraq prior to a new offensive, then Iran's designs are surely bound to be doomed because Arab Gulf states realise that Iran with its present policies constitutes a grave threat to the whole Gulf region and it would be a mistake if they opted for a neutral stand.

The Arab Gulf states realise that Iraq is not only defending itself against aggression, but it is also trying to contain Iran's ambitions in the whole region. These Gulf states also realise that Iraq has been calling for peace with Iran without any favourable response. We welcome any efforts leading to a genuine and lasting peace, but we cannot accept any tampering in Arab solidarity or Arab support for Iraq.

Sawt Al Shaab: Superpowers can impose peace

IRAQ'S CALL to the superpowers to intervene and put an end to the Gulf War does not come from a defeated nation but rather from a position of strength. Iraq is at present stronger militarily and politically than at any time in the past four years. The continued fighting has blended a strong resilient army, capable of confronting the challenges and repelling aggression.

By calling on the superpowers to try to end the war, Iraq has displayed a genuine interest in safeguarding peace in the Gulf and security in the whole Middle East region. In the absence of peace and security the interests of many nations, including those of the superpowers, will be exposed to danger, and world peace and security will be jeopardised.

We cannot imagine the world nations standing idle and looking on while the two countries continue to sap each other's resources and human power in vain. World nations have a responsibility towards keeping peace and should not take a neutral stand with regard to this war that might spill over to other regions and engulf other parts of the world. No one wants Iran and Iraq to remain a market for weapons used for destruction and killing, and to wreak havoc in our region.

The legacy that haunts us

By Rami G. Khouri

THE AGREEMENT signed in Algiers last week among five component groups of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) troubles me somewhat, as I suspect it troubles many other Palestinians. We have all watched silently as the Palestinian national movement has navigated the confusion of the past two years with great steps sideways and backwards, but little apparent forward movement.

It is easy to criticise the PLO these days, during its period of dispersal, but that is not my intention. I have supported the PLO fiercely for decades, during its good days and its bad days.

It remains the only authentic, independent and credible leadership the Palestinian people have developed in modern history. It has devised the only practical political programme that the Palestinian people could relate to since the end of the last century, when the concepts of Palestinian self-determination and sovereignty were first mooted, but were immediately threatened by the parallel national aspirations of Zionist Jews. It is the only Palestinian leadership that has had both the will and

the means to physically defend itself and its independence against the predatory instincts of regional and international powers who have tried either to control it or destroy it. And it has provided the only meaningful mechanism by which Palestinians everywhere could make their political feelings known and felt, within relatively democratic institutions that have formulated the current political programme of the Palestinian people.

The series of meetings in Aden and Algiers that have culminated in the signing of an accord among Fateh and the four groups of the "democratic alliance" (the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Front) troubles me on both substantive and procedural grounds.

Procedurally, I see the trend within the Palestinian leadership(s) as moving too far in the direction of institutional niceties, at the expense of substantive advances. The job of a political leadership is to lead politically, not to haggle over questions of collective leadership, institutional dev-

iations or the like. The PLO derives its only strength from the fact that it truly represents the sentiments and political wishes of the four million Palestinians scattered throughout the world. Those wishes are codified in the resolutions of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the parliament-in-exile that is the highest decision-making body of the PLO.

In recent years, the PNC has adopted a series of increasingly specific resolutions that envisage a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Palestinian self-determination, Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, Palestinian sovereignty in those territories, and ultimately, a confederal relationship between Palestine and Jordan. More significantly, the PLO has endorsed the Fez Arab summit resolutions, which in turn are more clear about the ultimate form of a negotiated settlement with Israel. The most significant aspect of the Fez resolutions is the acceptance of the principle of the partition of Palestine into Palestinian and Israeli states, but only on the condition of equality for both.

Therefore, for the Palestinian leadership(s) now to regress into a debate on internal institutional niceties seems to me to emphasise tangential issues. We should have passed that stage long ago.

Substantively, the strong arguments about the right or wrong of Yasser Arafat's brief meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak earlier this year also strike me as tangential to the greater challenge facing the Palestinian nation. It is true that Egypt has a peace treaty and diplomatic relations with Israel. But so do France, the Great Britain and Austria, and it has been a key objective of Palestinian strategy in recent years to have Mr. Arafat meet with the heads of state of those countries, to bolster the PLO's standing in the international community of nations. The repercussions of Mr. Arafat's meeting with Mr. Mubarak are sadly disproportionate to the gravity of his supposed misdeed. Egypt is a side show, compared to the other issues we must face up to.

We are being distracted from the main order of business on the Palestinian national agenda, which remains how to translate our expressed will for

peace and co-existence with Israel into a practical negotiation that might allow us to realise our objectives of self-determination and a normal life. More significantly, I believe, is that for the first time in modern history we are seeing within Israel the emergence of small groups of Israelis who have largely accepted our terms for peace and co-existence. Our priority today — as Arabs and Palestinians — should be to enlarge the circle of Israelis who speak our language, who accept our premises for peaceful coexistence, and who share our vision of Israelis and Palestinians living side-by-side in the land of Palestine.

I suspect that there is little joy in the hearts of Palestinians who have watched in anguish as the assorted Palestinian groups have struggled with each other over procedural niceties during the past year. No doubt, the PNC will convene soon and re-affirm the trend of the past decade, the trend of Fez, the trend towards a more explicit declaration of our intent to resolve our dispute with Israel on the basis of our self-determination in the territories occupied in 1967. This is the

historic compromise that the Palestinian people have grudgingly made after nearly a century of conflict with the forces of Zionism. It is the expressed will of an entire people, and as such it remains stronger and more important than the fleeting demands and sensitivities of individual leaders, groups, factions or tendencies.

If the intra-Palestinian negotiations and arguments of the past year will help us achieve our national goals, then had we wasted a year or two at a time when the Palestinian national movement had reached the height of its international stature, then were to the future, generations of Palestinians who will have to deal with the hardships of coming to terms with a legacy of leaders who could not lead decisively when the time for decisive leadership was most opportune. For this is the legacy we suffer from today, when we recall the Palestinian national movement during the early and middle years of this century. If we have suffered enough from the failures of the past, let us not repeat them once again.

No honeymoon for new Salvadorean president

By Arthur Allen

Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — Presidential Jose Napoleon Duarte, in office since early June, has told his countrymen not to expect any miracles too soon. And to get more support for his ailing economy he plans to visit Western Europe next week.

Conservatives in the National Assembly have taken much of the political initiative away from the new administration, although human rights groups say activity by rightist Death Squads has declined.

Early moves towards talks with leftist insurgents appear to have soured, and government sources say a coalition of labour groups that supported Mr. Duarte is beginning to feel betrayed and powerless.

A troublesome 45-day strike by

1,800 postal workers ended last Tuesday when the legislative assembly approved salary increase of \$28 a month, but the Revolutionary Labour Federation has threatened further strikes.

In a paid advertisement in a local newspaper, Mr. Duarte's Christian Democratic Party recently said the government "cannot achieve miracles in just 30 days," but it added, "we are sure we will save the nation."

A serious economic crisis stands in the way of fulfilment of Mr. Duarte's numerous campaign promises. In a June 26 speech, Mr. Duarte said a \$350-million government fiscal deficit had forced him to suspend work on all new public works projects.

The only signs of action have been in the military, which still is embroiled in the 4½ year old civil

war. Shortly after Mr. Duarte took office June 1, several ultra-conservative army officers were removed from their posts. The S-2 or intelligence unit of the feared treasury police was dissolved.

But officers claim it is the armed forces command — not Mr. Duarte — that is responsible for the changes. Since the early reshuffling, no officers have been arrested and there are no signs of judicial action against any suspected of Death Squad activity.

"There have been no structural changes," said a well-known lawyer here who asked not to be identified. "Duarte seems to have no power at all."

The lawyer, who is close to many members of Mr. Duarte's cabinet, said the new president had not been prepared for the formation of a right-wing coalition that took three important victories

in the National Assembly.

The conservative National Conciliation Party, which had given Mr. Duarte tacit support in the May 6 runoff against Roberto D'Aubuisson of the far-right Republican Nationalist Alliance, turned sides and voted with its fellow Conservatives on the three major assembly votes since inauguration.

"We weren't ready for this," conceded one government spokesman who spoke on condition he not be identified.

The four-party conservative coalition in the assembly elected an ultraconservative attorney general and then chose a supreme court made up of conservative lawyers from past governments who cannot be counted on to support Mr. Duarte's call for rigorous judicial reform, a keynote of his campaign.

The assembly voted 34-24 to kill decree 207, the so-called "land to the tiller" law that has permitted small sharecroppers and renters to claim title to parcels of 17 acres (6.9 hectares) or less.

The programme, which provided land to an estimated 70,000 peasant families, had been a major part of the land reform programme promulgated here in 1980 to stem a growing leftist insurgency in the countryside.

With the death of decree 207, there has been no more land distribution and the peasant groups who helped put Mr. Duarte in power have been dealt a big loss.

The 150,000-member Popular Democratic Union, the biggest labour federation in the country, supported Mr. Duarte's campaign in exchange for government participation.

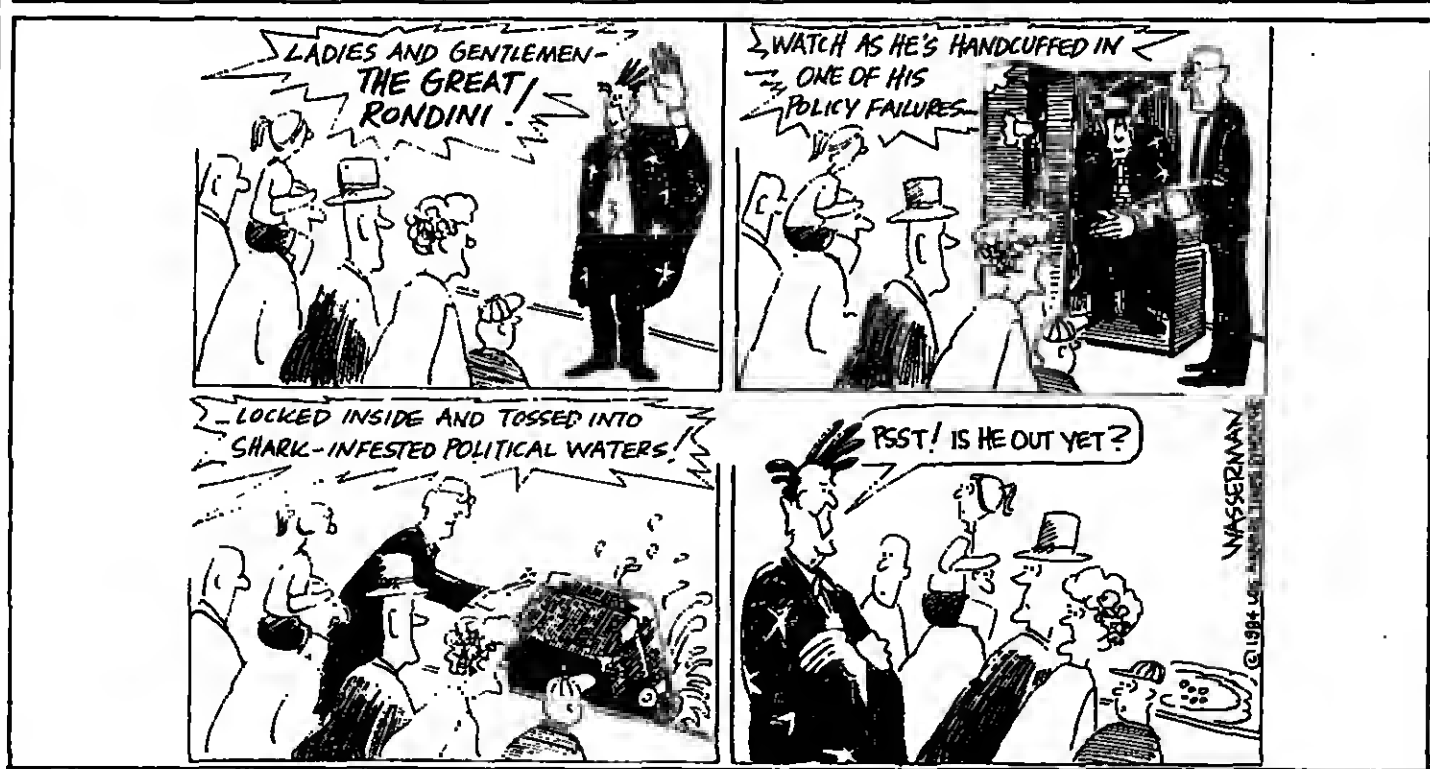
It received several key agr-

culture posts in Mr. Duarte's government, but little else has been achieved for the rural poor and worker groups.

"By bringing these people into the government, all he's done is to shut their mouths," the lawyer said.

Mr. Duarte, who visited the United States before his inauguration to promote continued American aid for the Salvadorean government, now is concentrating on plans to visit Western Europe in search of funds.

Mr. Duarte told reporters he plans to visit West Germany, France and Belgium and specifically ask West Germany for a \$17.5-million loan for El Salvador to finance imports of German manufactured goods, provide low interest credit for small businesses and finance several low-cost housing development projects.



Junta easing out of Pinochet's shadow

By Simon Alterman

Reuter

SANTIAGO — Chile's military junta is slowly emerging from President Augusto Pinochet's shadow but diplomats say he is trying to turn this to his own advantage.

The four junta members have publicly differed with Gen. Pinochet in recent months on a number of issues on the strength of their constitutional position as the country's legislature until democracy is restored after 1989.

In turn, the president seems to have encouraged them to act as an independent body, asking them recently to settle a dispute with judges over his extraordinary powers to arrest and exile people without charge under the 1980 Constitution.

An appeals court had allowed two exiled Communists to return to Chile, saying Gen. Pinochet had exceeded his powers. Had the Supreme Court not later overturned that ruling, the junta would have been left to resolve the issue.

Diplomats say his decision to take the case to the junta, even before the Supreme Court had ruled, is part of his strategy to bolster its image as an independent power of state though it is made up of his own representatives from the army and the commanders of the navy, air force and para-military

police. But they say it could backfire, for the junta has shown that it does not always agree with him.

It toned down a tough anti-terrorist law proposed by Gen. Pinochet, rejecting his plan to try all such crimes in military courts, while acting on some, but not all, of the criticisms of the draft law expressed by the church and human rights groups.

The junta has also discreetly made its presence felt in the debate over the country's political future, sparked by anti-government protests which began last year, a decade after the bloody coup against the elected Marxist government of the late President Salvador Allende.

The protests brought calls from both Gen. Pinochet's supporters and opponents for a faster transition to democracy, forcing him to introduce modest political changes and to talk vaguely of advancing the congressional elections set for 1990.

But any change in the transition itinerary will require constitutional reforms approved by the junta and by referendum.

Early this year, the junta agreed a reform to elect a congress in 1987, proposed secretly by the president. Political sources said the junta members objected to being replaced by a congress while he saw out his presidential term

until 1989.

Gen. Pinochet then publicly proposed a second reform giving him power to call a referendum without the junta's approval.

Months later, junta members say the project has been shelved. "They don't have fundamental differences but they do have differences on some issues and on the tactics of how and how fast you move ahead with the transition to democracy," one diplomat said.

Others see the significance of the junta's displays of independence increasing as the transition process advances but say three factors limit any challenge to Gen. Pinochet's authority.

First, the army is the most powerful branch of the armed forces. This, combined with Gen. Pinochet's forceful personality, enabled him to dominate the junta until his supreme position was enshrined in the 1980 Constitution.

Secondly, the Chilean military was up to 1973 almost unique in Latin America for its tradition of respecting the constitutional order. Diplomats and politicians agree that mentality survives even though opponents of the government say the 1980 referendum which approved the constitution was unfair.

Thirdly, all the members of the junta have proved their allegiance to Gen. Pinochet since 1973.

Government spokesmen resent suggestions of a lack of unity between the president and the junta.

"It is a curious situation," said Interior Minister Sergio Jara.

He said: "If the junta does not make any observations on proposed laws, people say that it has no independence with regard to the executive. On the other hand, if it makes changes, people speculate that there are grave discrepancies between the executive and the junta."

Some government opponents say Gen. Pinochet deliberately proposes unacceptably tough laws to the junta knowing that they will be toned down, thus ending up with a strong law and a public impression that his powers have been tempered.

They say that was the case with the anti-terrorist law and that it is happening with a law to legalise political parties.

Meanwhile the junta has also been polishing its image, publicising the commissions which provide the lawmakers with expert advice.

Even Gen. Raul Benavides, the army representative on the junta, who shares with many generals a shyness of the press, despite having served as interior minister and defence minister before joining the junta, gave an interview recently and said the commissions were "a sort of congress."

Death of 5 South Korean students in military service arouses doubt

By Granville Watts
Reuter

SEOUL — The deaths of five South Korean college students said to have been conscripted into the armed forces because of anti-government activities have prompted questions in parliament and a lively press debate here.

A recent session of the National Assembly's Defence Committee disclosed that five students had died since 1981. The committee said four committed suicide and one died in an accident.

In an editorial unusually tough for a country where the press is controlled tightly by the government, the respected Dong-a Ilbo daily declared: "This death rate is too high."

The paper called on the government of President Chun Doo Hwan to carry out an investigation into the deaths and to note that the impact of the fatalities had many side-effects on campus disturbances which have again hit South Korea this year.

President Chun's new policy of releasing detained students, withdrawing police from campuses and allowing university authorities to deal with campus problems appears to be working. But despite the attempts at leniency, there were violent clashes with police in anti-government demonstrations earlier this year.

One issue raised by the student demonstrators was the forcible conscription into the armed forces of students said to be radicals and trouble-makers on the campuses. Defence Minister Yoon Sung-Min denied before parliament that the five deaths resulted "from any discriminatory treatment of soldiers enlisted for their involvement in campus turmoil."

The Dong-a Ilbo said it would like to believe this, but noted that the issue had been raised repeatedly in the National Assembly in recent months. It said it was necessary to find out the whole truth about the deaths "so that there will not be a iota of mis-

givings held among the people." The paper noted that official figures given last March showed that 465 college students had been pressed into military service because of their involvement in campus demonstrations and that five had died between last March and May, 1980.

Conscription for 2-1/2 years is compulsory in South Korea, which fought a three-year war with North Korea ending in 1953.

College and university students have their military service deferred until after their studies, but student groups said some radical students were forced into tough military service even if they were unfit.

They charged that most of the radical students conscripted were put into military service directly from police stations without their parents or school authorities being notified.

The student groups said the students were brain-washed by officers and urged to repent "ideological mistakes."

The groups also dispute the parliamentary committee's report on how the conscripted students died.

They say that two students, Lee Yung-Song and Han Hui-Shoi, were interrogated until moments before their suicide. Another was "accidentally shot in the neck in an argument with another soldier", one hanged himself with his belt and another died with three bullet wounds in his chest.

Despite government pledges to rid the military of physical violence against subordinates, some former conscripts say it is fairly normal practice for officers to hit trainee soldiers.

There have been no reports of any further student conscript deaths since the incidents were first disclosed in the National Assembly earlier this year.

President Chun, eager to improve his human rights image, still appears bent on liberalising ways of controlling vigorous student actions. Western diplomats say they hope the policy will survive criticism by Mr. Chun's hard-line supporters.

Handwritten signature: *الشيخ*



Awaiting homereturn — a Palestinian refugee with her alien-born schoolgirl (UNRWA photo)

Misery pours into Mexico's poor south

Mexico, which has traditionally been a country that has given a home to refugees, is now faced with the difficult problem of resettlement for refugees that stream across its southern border. David Gardner reports.

MEXICO CITY — Mexico, the country that gave refuge to Trotsky and the Shah of Iran, that took in possibly as many as 100,000 Spanish Republicans after their defeat by Franco, and several thousand Chileans, Uruguayans and Argentines fleeing the spread of dictatorship across South America's southern cone, is now home to Juan.

Juan is one of the 46,000 officially registered refugees from Guatemala. (unofficially there may be as many as 80,000) in 89 camps strung out along 300 kilometres of Mexico's southern border. The refugees are at the centre of a major controversy over the Mexican government's plans to move them out of the politically volatile south-eastern border state of Chiapas and resettle them in an isolated area of Campeche, inland from the Atlantic coast.

A thin, erect figure of 68, with burnished Mayan features etched by decades of working his small plot of land across the border in Huchuetenango, Juan is a small part of the Mexico-Guatemala frontier's history of instability and permeability. His parents were Mexican and fled Chiapas in 1915 as the full force of the 1910-20 revolution swirled down into the south-east. He was born one year later in Guatemala.

By 1981, he was back in Chiapas with his children and grandchildren, fleeing the scorched earth policies of successive military governments campaigning to end the 25-year-old left-wing revolution in Guatemala.

Standing in the mud and shanty-town squalor of the unhappily-named Las Delicias refugee camp, seven kilometres from the Guatemalan border and two and a half hours from the nearest main road, Juan's vision of the future is bleak.

"We are happy to be moved away from the frontier and the Kaibiles (elite Guatemalan counter-insurgency units) but we want to stay in Chiapas. We are at home here, we are the same people. If we are moved to another state, we may never go back to Guatemala."

Juan was just one of a clear majority in Las Delicias — its population swollen to 4,750 by refugees from the neighbouring camp of El Chupadero, attacked by uniformed forces from Guatemala on April 30 — opposing the move to Campeche.

Officially, the Mexican government's reasons for introducing the resettlement programme are: to ensure the safety of the refugees; to avoid border conflicts with Guatemala; and to offer refugees a possible livelihood in relatively underpopulated but more accessible areas.

The El Chupadero attack, which killed six and wounded seven, was the second to be officially admitted by the Mexicans, who issued a strong diplomatic protest. But the military in the area refer to four attacks, while human rights groups, the Guatemalan opposition and the church claim there have been between 60 and 70 cross-border incursions over the last three years.

The Mexican authorities fear a spiral of incidents leading to the gradual militarisation of the border. The U.S. is also believed to be anxious that Mexico should strengthen its military presence on the frontier, to seal off what Washington sees as a funnel of Communist-backed subversion flowing northwards from Central America.

Mexico has strengthened its forces in the region though even now, on unofficial estimates, they number only 15,000, with a fur-

ther 30,000 troops within easy reach. It has also increased defence spending by about 20 per cent this year, though this is now only pesos 127 billion (\$672 million), about a sixth of spending on education or infrastructure, a twelfth of outlays for food programmes, and only slightly more than the funds earmarked for regional development.

The Mexicans' concern over their southern border is consistent with their support — through the Contadora group of countries — for a negotiated solution to the conflicts of Central America. They believe a wider regional conflagration would spill over their border, into areas like Chiapas which are culturally similar to and share some of the problems of Central America.

To give refugees a start in their new lives, the authorities are giving them small plots of federal land in Campeche suitable for subsistence farming. The government, with \$7.5 million from the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) this year, will continue to provide food and medicine. At present, this is a major logistical problem because 80 many of the Chiapas camps, hidden in heavy jungle, are accessible only by air or river.

Aside from the three official motives, there is another unstated reason for the resettlement programme: the Mexican government's concern not to add to the burden of social and economic problems facing Chiapas, one of the most conflict-ridden states in the country.

Agriculturally backward and with a large indigenous Maya population in the highlands, Chiapas has recently spawned radical teachers' and peasants' unions, which the usually all-embracing government party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party, is desperately trying to control. To this end it has sent into the region some of its youngest and brightest people.

But the resettlement programme has been poorly handled by the central government. The Guatemalans are certainly not convinced that a place cannot be found for them within Chiapas. Indeed, over 2,000 of Las Delicias' inhabitants have resisted transfer by moving out of the camp.

One problem has been disagreement within the administration. Just before the programme began, the Interior Ministry — in charge of Comar, the official refugee aid group — issued a statement describing the majority of the Guatemalans as "economic immigrants", as opposed to political refugees.

Later — under pressure from the foreign ministry, it is believed — this was contradicted by a clear, 11-point statement of Mexico's traditional, generous asylum policy.

Also, following a period of control by the immigration service, which led to some deportations of refugees, Comar has now been brought under the control of a former top diplomat, Mr. Oscar Gonzalez.

A second problem has been hasty attempts by the Interior Ministry to regulate news on the issue, creating the impression, in the words of one critical official, "that some sort of Siberia was being covered up." This information policy, now being rectified by Comar, has also had a negative effect on the refugees: Las Delicias, for example, was alive with rumours on the day the transfers began that the Mexican army was standing by to deal with those who refused to go.

The issue is not an enviable one for any government. Its resolution will probably now depend on the authorities' ability to persuade the refugees of their own difficulties and to convince those like Juan that the move to Campeche does not mean that they have seen the last of their native land. — Financial Times news feature

Ferraro outlines Democrats' global strategy, ways to get out of trouble

SAN FRANCISCO — U.S. Representative Geraldine Ferraro, the vice-presidential choice of Democratic presidential hopeful Walter Mondale, says that a Democratic administration would reaffirm that support for Israel is a moral issue and "rescue Camp David from the scrap heap."

In a July 11 address to the World Affairs Council in San Francisco, Ms. Ferraro said the Democratic Party has learned from Beirut and Camp David that the proper U.S. role in the Middle East is a diplomatic role.

"The Marines are a military force, not a diplomatic corps... Our party's commitment is to peace, not to the travesty of undeclared wars for uncertain causes," she said. "Through his own personal involvement in the Camp David process, Walter Mondale has demonstrated the enormous opportunity that awaits leadership that is dedicated to true peace and lasting security."

She also said a Democratic administration, if elected in November, would re-affirm so-called basic American values, oppose what she labelled Soviet "tyranny", and agree to negotiate a nuclear arms reduction.

Ms. Ferraro is chairwoman of the Democratic Platform Committee, which drafts the Democratic Party's statement of policy goals.

In reference to that role, she said no issue in the Democratic platform is "more important to our party and to our country than the security of America in a world of turbulence and change."

Following are excerpts of Ms. Ferraro's address:

I am honoured that you have invited me to offer my reflections on the Democratic Party platform and my thoughts on the state and direction of American foreign policy.

Next week in this city, the Democratic Party will meet to nominate candidates for president and vice-president. And we will debate and approve a platform stating our party's principles.

As chairwoman of the platform committee, I can tell you that no issue in this platform is more important to our party and to our country than the security of America in a world of turbulence and change.

We are currently in the midst of an intense national debate over foreign policy. The debate is over how we can best serve both the security interests of our country and the cause of world peace.

The essence of this national debate becomes clear if we consider President Reagan's pronouncement, in his 1984 State of the Union address, that "America is back, standing tall."

Surveying the current state of America's role in the world, and with the benefit of the thoughts offered to the platform committee by some of the best foreign policy minds in my party, I must ask this question in response to the president's buoyant proclamation of national resurgence:

"What is America back to, and for what are we standing?"

I will not attempt to speculate on how President Reagan will answer that question over the next four months. I will, however, offer a Democratic answer.

A Democratic administration would re-affirm the basic American values. We will stand for the principles of John F. Kennedy's long twilight struggle. A struggle against "the common enemies of

man — tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself."

A Democratic president will revive the moribund prospects for arms control, by agreeing to negotiate in the tradition of past presidents of both parties in the nuclear age.

In the foreign policy area, the first responsibility of the next president will be to address the greatest failure of the current president.

The next president must be fully and personally committed to reducing the danger of nuclear war, that threatens the lives of every man, woman and child on this planet.

In our Democratic platform, we endorse a comprehensive, mutual, and verifiable freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of all nuclear weapons. The world does not get safer with new inventories of nuclear weapons and new technological schemes to hurl the arms race into space.

It is time to reverse course, and the way to start is by imposing mutual and verifiable moratoria on the most dangerous new nuclear weapons systems on the Reagan shopping list. It is not just the acceleration of the arms race that is troubling, it is that so many of the new weapons present grave problems for arms controllers.

There is no practical way to verify whether a submarine-launched cruise missile has a nuclear or a conventional tip.

An even more serious problem is posed by the MX. With its ten warheads, hard target kill capability, and based in vulnerable Minuteman silos, this Missile Experimental constitutes an invitation to the Soviets to attack first in times of crisis.

It is time to start talking and stop building. It is time to stop building nuclear bargaining chips, and start bargaining on a freeze and reductions of nuclear weapons.

This one issue — to me — makes the 1984 contest worth fighting. This one issue makes a Democratic victory imperative.

A foreign policy based on American values must stress peaceful approaches to resolving conflicts. Only in old Westerns (movies) do we shoot first and ask questions later. The world is not the old West.

In the Democratic platform, we declare our commitment to seek peace in Central America by political means, and not by escalating and widening the conflict. We will give moral and material support, and not just lip service, to the Contadora process.

In the Middle East, we will reaffirm that support for Israel is a moral issue. We will rescue Camp David from the scrap heap, and we will substitute that quest for peace for the policy of increasing arms shipments to the sworn enemies of our sole democratic ally in the region.

To ship Stinger missiles to the terrorist-plagued Middle East is too close to throwing a lit match into the world's gas tank.

The Democratic Party has learned from Beirut and Camp David that the proper U.S. role in the Middle East is a diplomatic role. The Marines are a military force, not a diplomatic corps. In both the Middle East and Central America, our party's commitment is to peace, not to the travesty of undeclared wars for uncertain causes.

Through his own personal involvement in the Camp David process, Walter Mondale has demonstrated the enormous opportunity that awaits leadership that is dedicated to true peace and

lasting security. A strong and ready military establishment is certainly key to a successful foreign policy. And the Democratic platform calls for strengthened conventional forces, improved readiness, and a prudent, balanced, and unquestioned nuclear deterrent force. To achieve maximum effectiveness, we would re-organise our military management and reform our military forces.

The current four-year binge of waste, fraud, and conflicts of interest have sapped the very military capability that hard-earned tax dollars and the sacrifice of hard-working Americans ought to provide.

The Democratic platform acknowledges the sacrifices of U.S. taxpayers and asserts that America's strength today depends not only on ourselves but on the collective power and purpose of our friendships and alliances around the world. That is why our Democratic platform insists that our allies must provide their own fair share of our collective defence, and that we, for our part, must use our power responsibly, consulting as partners with our allies.

A Democratic administration will take full advantage of a network of alliances that is not available to the Soviet leaders and that has been neglected by the Reagan administration.

Finally, in all its endeavours, a Democratic administration will be a force for democracy and human rights.

That is why, in our Democratic platform, we promise to stand up for Democratic solidarity: for the dissidents and refugees of the Soviet Union and the free trade unionists of Poland; for the freedom fighters of Afghanistan and the campesinos of Guatemala; for the democratic forces in Chile and the Philippines. That is why we will terminate the Reagan administration's policy of so-called "constructive engagement" with the repressive racist regime in South Africa.

I think that a great nation deserves to have a policy with better managers at the wheel. I think that the challenges we face in the decade to come will demand something more than smooth talk and no thought or action.

I believe that "America represents something more than narrow, national self-interest. I believe that our nation represents hope — hope for economic progress in a world where more than half the population is consumed by the simple struggle to stay alive; hope for freedom and justice — a distant luxury to so many victims in so many nations; hope for a world that is not increasingly threatened by weapons of mass destruction.

Human hope is a powerful ally. It is time to re-enlist it on our side. As Reverend Jesse Jackson has offered hope to the disenfranchised of America, our great nation can offer hope to the disenfranchised of the world.

I believe that America must have a strong defence. It is preposterous that our party — which built our nuclear deterrent, which constructed the greatest alliance, NATO, in peacetime history — should allow Republicans to redefine national security and call it their own.

We can, we ought to, and we will make national security and military security an issue in this election. This does not mean merely carping over the president's bloated defence budget with its weapons that do not work and

nine-dollar wrenches bought for \$9,000. This means positive recommendations to improve our security, to get maximum military power and capability from our defence dollars.

It is not enough to define our defence policy by what we are against. We must state what we are for.

We are for stronger conventional forces. We are for improved military readiness. We are for reform of our military strategy and leadership. This has been a major contribution of my colleague in the legislative branch, Senator Gary Hart. We are for steady and sustainable improvements, so that our men and women in uniform can fight effectively and win — if they are asked to do so in defence of our vital interests.

I believe we must be realistic about the Soviet Union. We will maintain our military strength as a deterrent.

I happen to believe that we also ought to be confident in the full range of America's strengths. The console of American capabilities must consist of more than a military button. Together, with our allies, we have powers that the Soviet Union can never muster. It is time to use them effectively to advance the interest of America.

For this reason, military power ought to be our own weapon of last resort. It will not solve the international debt crisis that threatens Americans' financial security at home as well as the political stability of nations we need as steady friends. It will not solve the pressing global economic, environmental, and development problems that threaten our long-term security. Military power can defend the cause of freedom against aggression — but in this nuclear age, unlike the Soviet Union, America has the tools to advance the cause of freedom without risking the survival of this planet.

We are confident in the immense political, economic, and spiritual power at our disposal. These are the strengths that distinguish us from our adversaries. These are the strengths that give me confidence that the "American century" will not be cut short.

But nothing we do elsewhere in the world, or here at home, will be sufficient if we do not immediately begin to reduce the risk of nuclear war.

Confident in our power, no president should fear to meet with his Soviet counterpart to hammer out an agreement that serves both of our interests — the survival of the planet. Confident in our power, we can negotiate to limit the threat of limitless destruction — despite the behaviour of the Soviet Union in other areas around the world. It is not a favour to the Soviet Union. It is cold, hard, national self-interest. We are talking about the survival of the United States.

"What kind of peace do I mean? What kind of peace do we seek? Not a Pax Americana enforced on the world by American weapons of war. Not the peace of the grave or the security of the slave. I am talking about genuine peace, the kind of peace that makes life on earth worth living, the kind that enables men and nations to grow and to hope and to build a better life for their children — not merely peace for Americans but peace for all men and women — not merely peace in our time but peace for all time." — U.S. Information Agency

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NEWS IN BRIEF

World Bank team discusses labour

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jabbar discussed with a visiting World Bank mission Monday aspects of co-operation between the bank and the ministry and its institutions. He also reviewed a study prepared by the World Bank on vocational education and training in Jordan. Also discussed in the meeting was the need to develop a data system on the labour market and the formulating of a draft to provide necessary assistance to the ministry in this field.

Bomb found in Ajloun

AMMAN (J.T.) — An old bomb has been found near the mosque of Ajloun, northern Jordan, and experts say that it has been lying there for the past 13 years. A report in Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily said that public security men were alerted and the bomb was removed safely.

Phosphate team in Asia

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation from the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company are currently visiting countries in south east Asia for talks on marketing Jordanian phosphates. The delegation which is led by the company's chairman of the board of directors, Abdul Raf'ouf Al Rawabdeh, will visit the Philippines, Singapore and Taiwan, according to a report in Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily.

Town prepared for pilgrims

RAMTHA (J.T.) — Work has begun on refurbishing a Muslim pilgrims' town at the border town of Ramtha in preparation for receiving the pilgrims on their way from Syria and Turkey to the holy places in Saudi Arabia. According to Ramtha Mayor Mohammad Al Bashabseh repairs will take 10 days to complete before the town can receive the pilgrims.

Ministry to erect traffic signs

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works has decided to install warning and instructional traffic signs on various roads in the country next month. Minister of Public Works Rayef Nijm said that priority will be given to border roads, then to main roads and after that to village roads.

Interior ministry instructs court martial for guns at weddings

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar instructed the administrative governors to refer violators of the defence order prohibiting shooting at wedding and festive occasions for court martial.

Mr. Arar was speaking during a meeting Monday at the Interior Ministry. He said that the law stipulates that whoever shoots a gun on public occasions, even if the arms he uses are licensed, will be imprisoned for a period ranging from between one month and three months.

The Ministry of Interior had earlier issued a circular to the administrative governors which instructed them to ensure that these defence orders are obeyed. The circular also prevents the use of loudspeakers and cars horns at weddings and festive occasions.

Doctor demands compensation against JMA

AMMAN (J.T.) — A law court in Amman is considering a libel case raised by Dr. Samir Qawasani against the Jordanian Medical Association (JMA) demanding that it pay him JD 250,000 in compensation.

The JMA has described a statement given to the press by Dr. Qawasani about an eye operation he conducted as a "scientific falsehood designed to serve as a propaganda for the eye-specialist."



Housing Corporation Director-General Shafiq Zawaideh (left) shakes hands with a representative for a Kurean contracting firm following the signing of a JD 1 million housing project agreement (Petra photo)

JD 1m Ma'an housing project agreement signed

AMMAN (Petra) — A JD 1 million housing project agreement was signed Monday at the Housing Corporation, the corporation's director-general Mr. Shafiq Zawaideh announced.

The project will extend the current housing programme in Ma'an, south Jordan, to include an extra 17 buildings with 102 apartments, he said.

The original housing project in Ma'an, which is currently being constructed, comprises 426 housing units for railway employees

and glass factory workers.

The new extension is necessary because of the increasing demand for housing units by the staff of the railway in Ma'an because of the lack of accommodation in the area, according to Mr. Zawaideh.

The housing policy presently followed by the corporation aims at constructing housing facilities for staff working in areas where major production projects are situated in addition to providing accommodation for government employees outside the Amman governorate, said Mr. Zawaideh.

Romanian trade centre arrangements reviewed

AMMAN (Petra) — Arrangements to implement a recently signed Jordanian-Romanian agreement to establish a Jordanian trade centre in Bucharest and a Romanian trade centre in Amman were discussed at a meeting Monday between Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Horani and the Romanian charge d'affaires in Amman.

They also discussed allocating \$2.5 million to each centre after the agreement has been endorsed by the governments of the two countries.

It has been agreed that a delegation representing the Romanian economic co-operation ministry and the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank visit Jordan at the end of this month to agree on the goods to be sold to each centre and also to meet with the Central Bank of Jordan officials to discuss payment arrangements.

University summer studies courses open their doors to foreign students

By Anne Counsell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The University of Jordan is currently running over 450 courses as part of its summer session and special studies programme.

For the first time, foreign students from universities all over the world have been invited to attend these summer courses in order to exchange ideas and knowledge and to promote co-operation, among young people from different cultural and educational backgrounds.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Sharaiha said that the summer studies programme was established for three purposes: Firstly, the eight-week-long intensive courses were designed to help university students who have a low accumulated average to improve their marks and to raise their standard.

The special studies courses are also directed at secondary school leavers whose General Secondary Examination (Tawjihi) mark is borderline for acceptance to university, said Dr. Sharaiha. He explained that many of these borderline university candidates are granted admission to the university if they achieve a high cumulative average during the summer courses. Approximately 1700 school leavers have enrolled for this year's summer courses, he added.

Job-related courses

In addition, the university's summer programme is open to anyone wishing to further their general education or desiring to take a

course related to their field of work, said Dr. Sharaiha. By offering these general and job-related courses, the university serves society and the general public, he explained.

Dr. Sharaiha went on to say that the idea of inviting foreign students to the summer courses this year was to broaden the experience of the students participating in the programme through the exchange of ideas between young people from different cultural and educational backgrounds.

500 foreign students

A total of 7,668 students are participating in this year's summer session, continued Dr. Sharaiha, of which over 500 are from 100 universities all over the world. In addition, the University of Jordan has invited 14 professors from foreign universities to lecture in some subjects at the summer session as a means of promoting inter

Delegation to discuss project with British firms

Anani in London for oil pipeline finance meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani left for London Monday at the head of a Jordanian delegation for discussions with British firms and institutions regarding the financing of a pipeline to be constructed between Haditha port in Iraq and Aqaba port.

joint committee for supervising the project will also attend the meetings.



Jawad Al Anani

The 950-kilometre pipeline will have a capacity of one million barrels per day of Iraqi crude oil and is expected to cost \$1 billion.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, quoted Dr. Anani as saying he would hold talks in London about the principles and conditions of financing the project in the presence of representatives from the U.S. firm Bechtel which will construct the pipeline. The U.S. Export-Import Bank and American commercial banks are expected to provide \$500 million towards the financing of the project.

Earlier Dr. Anani said that Jordan and Iraq have initialled the agreement to build the pipeline and that the signing of the agreement is expected soon.

Jordan's delegation to the London meetings comprises the Prime Minister's legal consultant, Mr. Adeeb Tahhouh, the economic adviser at the Prime Ministry, Dr. Fayez Al Tarawneh, secretary-general of the National Planning Council (NPC), Dr. Ziyad Fariz and the director of energy at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Dr. Ibrahim Badran. Members of the Jordanian-Iraqi

Art competition entries venue changed to RCC

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian artists wishing to take part in the art competition organised by the Jerash Festival Committee have been requested to submit their works to the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) and not to the Alia Art Gallery as was previously announced, a responsible source from the Exhibitions Committee for the third Jerash festival has said.

The themes for the competition are "Jerash" and "Festival" and all art works inspired by these words are eligible to enter, the spokesman said.

A special committee will select pieces of art work suitable for display and will award three prizes of JD 150 to the winner of each class in addition to certificates of merit, he said.

Mr. Shaker Idd will receive the entries at the Royal Cultural Centre until Aug. 1 the spokesman concluded.

Financial institutions grant more loans, raise credits

AMMAN (J.T.) — Total loans granted by financial institutions and banks to various organisations, individuals and others in the first quarter of 1984 increased by JD 16,748 million over the figures given at the end of 1983, according to a report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper.

The report said that the Housing Bank came at the top of the list with its books showing credit standing at JD 210,961 million.

At the end of 1983, it said, the total credit figure stood at JD 317,878 million compared with JD 334,626 million at the end of March 1984.

The other major lending institutions were: The Cities and Villages Development Bank, the Agricultural Credit Corporation, the Jordan Co-operative Organisation and the Housing Corporation, the bulletin said.

Arab assistance increases foreign currency reserves

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's reserves of foreign currency increased considerably in May to reach an unprecedented level since the beginning of the year.

A statistical bulletin issued by the Central Bank of Jordan said that these reserves increased by JD 44,274 million in May over the balance figures in the previous month to become JD 593,979 million.

The report said the increase in the reserves is mainly due to financial assistance to Jordan from other Arab countries. But it said at the end of 1983, the reserve figures stood at JD 684,645 million.

The worst figure this year was in April when it stood at JD 559,705 million the bulletin added.

Public works ministry forms inspection team

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Rayef Nijm has formed a committee of engineers and ministry officials who will make inspection tours of public works departments and project sites around the country.

The committee will be meeting with officials, supervisors and other people involved in carrying out projects and will look into technical, administrative and financial matters concerning current projects.

Following the tour, the committee will submit a report to the minister which will be debated later by an enlarged meeting of officials to discuss ways of overcoming any difficulties and finding solutions to problems. The committee is to be headed by the ministry's under secretary Mu'tazz Al Bibeisi.

First pan-Arab conference on food security, cereals opens

By Olga Mikhail
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Under the slogan of "finding a unified Arab strategy for producing, manufacturing and marketing cereals as a backbone to achieving Arab food security," the first pan-Arab conference on cereal production in the Arab World held its opening session here Monday at the Amman Chamber of Commerce.

Deputising for His Majesty King Hussein, Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub addressed the 150 participants with the opening speech. "The Arab World is considered the least effective food producing area in the world and it suffers, as do other developing nations, from a shocking crisis in this field," said Mr. Ayyoub.

Unified Arab plan

"The call for holding such a conference aims at setting up a unified Arab plan to increase Arab production of cereals and to provide a strategic reserve. It is also essential to develop and nationalise the cereal industry as well as creating a unified Arab stand to deal with cereals importation," Mr. Ayyoub continued.

Secretary-General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Mahdi Al Obeidi complimented the efforts made in preparing for this conference and expressed the council's appreciation of the documents and research papers presented at this conference.

Dr. Falah Jabbar, secretary-general for the Arab Federation of Food Industries (AFFI) expressed his gratitude to the Jordanian government for hosting such a conference, the first of its kind in the Arab World.

Jordan is working hard to guarantee national, political and food

security as well as contributing to the Arab World in working out a unified strategy, said Dr. Jabbar. "This conference came as a result of the Arab economic summit in 1980 and the Arab businessmen's conference in 1984 that were both held in Amman," Dr. Jabbar said. "These two conferences emphasised the importance of achieving food security in the Arab World," he added.

Arab food deficit

Dr. Jabbar pointed out the deficit that the Arab countries are facing with respect to food production, particularly cereals. "The Arab countries are importing more than 75 per cent of grain used for bread, which is considered the main source of energy," Dr. Jabbar stated.

In his paper, Dr. Jabbar noted that the Arab World is not only threatened by the importation of grain but also that the Arab countries have a dependence on imported machinery and technical knowhow which hinders development.

"Countries in the North, which count for one fifth of the world's population produce half of the world production of cereals and wheat," Dr. Jabbar said.

"It was proven that during the last 20 years, 80 per cent of the world increase in wheat production, 90 per cent increase in coarse cereals and 2/3 of the increase in rice production in the world was due to the increase in productivity of land units," he added.

Import expenditure

"The value of importing agricultural products increased from \$6.6 thousand billion in 1974 to \$21.2 thousand billion in 1981," Dr. Jabbar continued. The total expenditure in the Arab World for food importation amounted to \$68,985 million in 1981. Dr. Jabbar explained.

"Our aim in holding this conference is to achieve self sufficiency in cereal production and food security," he said. "I believe that the people at this conference

today include decision makers in this field. Also most of the specialised Arab organisations and agencies as well as international and regional organisations are keen to help us achieve our goal," he said.

Mr. Mohammad Al Saqqaf, Ministry of Supply under secretary, presented a working paper about cereal production in Jordan which discussed the Jordanian agricultural and industrial cereal production as well as the Jordanian policy and strategy towards reserves, importation and exportation of food production.

Support for farmers

The paper also recommended the continuous support for cereal farmers and the necessity of setting up an Arab council for cereals and the establishment of a specialised institute for the purpose of preparing surveys and research in the field of cereal production.

It was also recommended that Jordan be appointed as the site for the Arabic cereals reserves.

The conference was organised jointly by the Ministry of Supply and the Arab Federation for Food Industries. The opening session was attended by Jordanian ministers and Arab and international diplomatic missions.

The seminars will be held for four consecutive days and 31 working papers will be presented and discussed by the 150 participants and experts.

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Sikh leaders postpone protest after talks with army officers

AMRITSAR, India (R) — Sikh religious and political leaders Monday postponed plans to send unarmed 'suicide squads' to Amritsar's Golden Temple after talks with Indian army officers and officials, a mediator in the negotiations said.

Dilbir Singh, a Sikh industrialist who took part in the negotiations, said a "crucial development" in the talks had led to a postponement and possibly the cancellation of plans to send would-be martyrs to the shrine.

He would not give details, but said senior army officers and government officials were discussing with Sikh politicians and temple management officials the manner and timing of the army's withdrawal from the sect's holiest shrine.

The Sikhs' main party, the Akali Dal, had called for "shahedi jathas" or suicide squads to converge on the temple from Monday in an attempt to force soldiers to leave the temple and Punjab state.

Security forces have clamped a cordon on Amritsar, ringed the city centre and sealed off roads leading to the shrine to block any attempt to launch the new round of agitation.

The army has said it will withdraw only after all suspected Sikh extremists have been rounded up and their weapons recovered.

But Dilbir Singh said: "The question is not now whether the army will move out, but when and how."

The Akali Dal leaders and temple administrators insisted that repairs to the shrine should not begin until soldiers had left the temple, but officials said in the talks that repairs should start at once, with the army withdrawing in stages, he added.

Crack troops stormed the Golden Temple on June 6 to break the back of an extremist movement waging a hit-and-run war in Punjab for an independent Sikh state called Khalistan.

The government said 493 Sikhs and 83 soldiers died in the savage hand-to-hand fighting, but informed sources estimated that about 1,000 people died in the battle.

The industrialist, who was mediating between the two sides in the talks, said the "crucial development" was reached in the negotiations in Amritsar Monday.

He said the Akali Dal had postponed its campaign until 4 p.m. Monday (1030 GMT), but the campaign could be called off altogether.

Witnesses said troops had taken up positions on rooftops in Amritsar and there was a heavy military presence in the ancient walled city where the Golden Temple is situated.

In Srinagar, capital of Jammu and Kashmir, ousted Chief Minister Farouq Abdullah told Re-

fers he had given the state government until Thursday to lift an order banning marches and would on Friday hold a march to protest against his dismissal.

Paramilitary troops fired in the air to disperse about 300 people in a protest march led by Mr. Abdullah Sunday.

After the incident, Mr. Abdullah toured the city in a jeep and was mobbed everywhere by enthusiastic supporters, witnesses said.

Mr. Abdullah was dismissed from office 13 days ago when at least 12 of his supporters defected, leaving him in a minority in the state assembly.

He said he had summoned a working committee of his National Conference (NC) Party on Wednesday which would announce an action programme to topple the new government.

An NC member of the state assembly, Ghulam Qadir Neelora, told Reuters he was detained by the security forces Sunday for several hours near Srinagar and asked to defect from his party.

British ambassador flies home at Nigeria's request

LONDON (R) — Britain's high commissioner to Nigeria flew home at Nigeria's request Monday as a row continued over the abortive London kidnapping of an exiled politician.

High Commissioner (Ambassador) Hamilton Whyte left Lagos after an announcement by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe Sunday night that London had agreed to Nigeria's request that he be recalled.

"I have to talk to my boss, Sir Geoffrey," Mr. Whyte said after his plane landed at London's Gatwick Airport.

Nigeria made the request after Sir Geoffrey said in parliament last week that Nigerian high commissioner, Haldy Hannaniya, who had returned to Lagos, would not be welcome back.

Each country had already expelled two of the other's diplomats in a tit-for-tat response to the kidnapping attempt on former Nigerian Transport Minister Umaru Dikko.

Mr. Dikko, wanted by the new military government in Nigeria on

corruption charges, was found drugged at a London Airport in a crate addressed to Nigeria's External Affairs Ministry in Lagos.

A Nigerian diplomat, not accredited in Britain, and three Israelis have been charged with the kidnapping.

Sir Geoffrey, announcing Mr. Whyte's recall Sunday night, said: "Although we can see no justification at all for this, in order to avoid a further deterioration in our relations I have agreed to this request."

Mr. Whyte told reporters Monday he did not know if or when he would be returning to Lagos.

Diplomatic sources said Nigeria was likely to make it clear to Britain that Mr. Whyte would not be welcomed back.

There are still 54 other people working at the British embassy in Lagos.

Relations between the two countries, which have considerable trading links, have deteriorated since the foiling of the Dikko abduction on July 5.

Marcos battlefront visit brings opposition criticism

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — President Ferdinand Marcos' appearance in battle fatigues with Philippine soldiers raised concern among human rights groups Monday and brought sarcastic criticism from one of his opponents.

Mr. Marcos, for the first time since lifting martial law in 1981, went to the field to direct and receive reports from commanders fighting Communist rebels.

Packing a 45-calibre pistol he used in World War II, the president was shown on government television Sunday in what looked like a forest clearing in the Cordillera Mountains, 300 kilometres north of Manila.

Mr. Marcos, who is commander-in-chief of the Philippines' more than 200,000-member military, has only very rarely appeared in uniform. On Saturday, he said he would not re-impose the martial law by which he ruled the country between 1972 and 1981 despite what he said, were requests from unspecified individuals that he do so.

"I'm happy to see the president is up and about," said Agapito "Butz" Aquino, brother of assassinated Opposition Leader Benigno Aquino.

"He looks like he's preparing for war, in full battle gear, but I don't know who he's going to war with. I hope not the peasants of the Cordilleras," Mr. Aquino said in an interview as he prepared to fly to the area as part of a human rights fact-finding mission.

About 3,000 soldiers are pursuing 600 rebels in the mountain region. The government estimates there are about 6,000 armed rebels across the islands, but the rebels claim a force of 20,000.

On Friday, Mr. Aquino led 20,000 demonstrators who were stopped by riot troops from carrying their protest against economic and military policies to Mr. Marcos' palace. The march ended peacefully, but Mr. Aquino promised there would be many more in an effort to end Marcos' nearly 19-year rule.

'U.S. believes N. Zealand nuclear ban would end alliance'

WELLINGTON (R) — Washington is likely to tell New Zealand's new Labour Party government that the Australia-New Zealand-U.S. (ANZUS) alliance is finished if Labour bans visits by U.S. nuclear ships, a highly placed Non-Aligned Movement source said Monday.

The proposed ban on nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered vessels was not mentioned at opening sessions Monday of the annual ANZUS council meeting.

But the ANZUS source told reporters that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was likely to

tell New Zealand Prime Minister-elect David Lange: "No ships means no treaty."

The source said that was what U.S. officials told Australia's Labour Party before it reversed a similar position against visits by U.S. nuclear ships. He said he believed Mr. Shultz would give Mr. Lange the same message.

U.S. officials did not contradict the report. But they said Mr. Shultz would not force a confrontation with Mr. Lange on the proposed ban when the two meet.

ANZUS sources said a communiqué to be issued Tuesday at

the end of the meeting would oppose Labour's proposals to some degree.

One official travelling with Mr. Shultz said the United States would have to decide its response if the ban issue cropped up by the next time a nuclear ship was due to visit New Zealand, late this year or early next.

Even then, he said, "nobody's seeking confrontation".

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Lange are scheduled to hold talks Tuesday.

New Zealand is represented at the ANZUS meeting this year by Prime Minister Robert Muldoon's government, defeated by Lange's Labour Party on Saturday in national elections. Mr. Lange does not take office for at least 10 days

and has no envoy at the talks.

U.S. officials briefing reporters said pressure from Mr. Shultz would only force Mr. Lange to take a hard position against the nuclear ships, adding that they would try unburied consultations instead.

One said that in the past 12 months only seven U.S. ships had visited New Zealand, three of them nuclear-powered. In the previous year there were only four visits, two by nuclear-powered ships, he said.

The United States is concerned that a New Zealand ban would set a precedent for other allies which might take similar action in response to anti-nuclear movements in their countries.

Drug firm settles suits with \$120 million fund

CINCINNATI (R) — Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals has agreed to set up a \$120 million fund to settle claims that its morning sickness drug Bendectin caused birth defects, company officials said Sunday.

The agreement was described as one of the largest out-of-court settlements of a class-action suit in American legal history. About 700 people have filed suit against the company, claiming the drug had caused such defects as missing limbs and harelips.

A spokesman for the company, a subsidiary of the giant Dow Chemical Company, said the settlement was negotiated with plaintiffs' attorneys as the most economical way to end the legal controversy.

Under a federal court order, Merrell Dow would pay \$120 million over 20 years to a court-supervised fund that would pay claimants and legal fees.

Initial payment of \$40 million would be made within 30 days of Merrell Dow's signing Sunday of the memorandum of agreement outlining the settlement, a company spokesman said.

Merrell Dow stopped manufacturing the drug in 1983 after it had been on the market for 27 years.

Merrell Dow President David Sharrock said the firm stands by the safety of Bendectin and denies

any liability in the settlement plan. But he said the company could not continue to absorb the costs of defending it.

"We can no longer justify expending large amounts of money on attorneys fees, defence costs and personnel costs for a product which is no longer being manufactured and which, due to our religious society, could be the subject of litigation for years in the future," Mr. Sharrock said.

Bendectin, for control of nausea and vomiting in pregnancy, had been used in more than 33 million cases worldwide, the company said. But in 1977, the first of many suits was filed claiming the drug was responsible for birth defects.

Merrell Dow said judgments were in its favour in the two cases which went to trial. However, the company said in June 1983, it was discontinuing production of Bendectin because of the mounting costs associated with the controversy.

Merrell Dow said a second payment of \$20 million would be made after the plan receives final approval or one year after the initial payment, whichever comes first.

It would be followed in a year by an additional \$20 million, two annual \$5 million payments and 15 annual \$2 million payments, the company said.



Presidential hopeful Walter Mondale, talking to reporters at South Lake Tahoe, California, Saturday, announces he has named Bert Lance (left) as his new campaign manager (AP wirephoto)

Mondale tries to mend political fences

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Walter Mondale sought to mend political fences and unite Democrats behind him with the party Monday opening his four-day convention and looking set to choose him as its candidate to fight President Reagan in the Nov. 6 election.

Mr. Mondale's chances of turning around Mr. Reagan's commanding lead in opinion polls depend on uniting the Democrats and his prime objective here is to secure the support of nomination rivals Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson as well as the party rank-and-file.

Mr. Mondale bruised himself politically by trying to replace Party Chairman Charles Manatt with Bert Lance, who resigned as budget director in the Carter administration under a cloud but was later cleared of allegations that he used his former position as a banker for personal gain.

To quell a potential rebellion by some key state party leaders, Mr. Mondale Sunday night decided to allow Mr. Manatt to stay on with fewer powers while Mr. Lance becomes campaign director.

The Manatt affair tended to cut into party enthusiasm generated by Mr. Mondale's choice of New York Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro, an Italian-American Catholic, to be his vice-presidential candidate — the first woman chosen for this position by one of the major parties.

Mr. Mondale's announcement

on Saturday that he planned to dismiss Mr. Manatt, a Californian who took great pride in getting the convention for his home state, upset many convention delegates because of the timing and because of his choice as successor of the controversial Lance.

But it was Mr. Lance who suggested he retain Mr. Manatt, Mr. Mondale aides said. "Lance believed this was the way to go," said Press Secretary Maxine Isaacs, explaining Mr. Mondale's change of mind.

Mr. Mondale had earlier defended his initial decision on Mr. Manatt, saying: "It's been traditional that the (presidential) nominee is accorded the right to pick his own chairman ... I was anxious to get moving to win the campaign (against Reagan)."

Mr. Mondale, who served as Carter's vice-president, said he was not worried about Mr. Lance ties to the Carter administration. "My message is going to be so strong about where I wanted to take this country, so clear, that this is going to be the issue in the 1984 campaign," he said.

The convention will choose its candidate on Wednesday by a roll-call vote. While 1,967 delegate votes are needed to win by a simple majority, Mr. Mondale is estimated to have the votes of more than 2,000 of the 3,933 delegates.

Mr. Mondale was starting a

busy first-day convention engagement schedule with a joint appearance with Mrs. Ferraro. He was also meeting Colorado Senator Gary Hart, who has refused to abandon his battle to secure the party nomination.

Sen. Hart aides said a few pro-Mondale convention delegates had considered defecting. Sen. Hart's camp if Mr. L. were made party chairman. One party source called the proposal "the stupidest thing Mondale could do."

Black Leader Jesse Jackson paid a surprise call on Sen. Hart Sunday and got his support for a meeting of all three men to foster unity but it was not clear when and if the three would get together.

Former President Jimmy Carter will deliver a highlight opening day speech and the occasion should evoke poignant memories for him of the day eight years ago when he was nominated amid acclaim and went on to win the presidency.

The convention is being staged in the cavernous, concrete-topped arena of San Francisco's Moscone Centre protected by cement barriers and strong police security.

Demonstrations were planned by homosexuals, who Sunday staged a 100,000-strong march, and by peace crusaders, drugs campaigners and local fringe groups although police said they did not expect serious trouble.

Salvadorean rebels blast freight train

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — Guerrillas dynamited an empty freight train passing through an isolated area north of San Salvador and then raked it with automatic rifle fire, killing 21 Treasury Policemen aboard, authorities said Sunday.

Also Sunday, President Jose Napoleon Duarte left for West Germany, the first stop on a 10-day trip to seek Economic aid for El Salvador from European countries. He also will visit France and Belgium.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said guerrillas detonated powerful dynamite charges as the train passed Saturday through the hamlet of San Antonio Grande, 40 kilometres north of the capital.

The spokesman, who asked not to be identified for security reasons, said 21 of 25 Treasury Police guarding the train were killed, and the other four were wounded.

He said there were unconfirmed reports that four civilians were killed. Gabriel Martinez, a spokesman for the National Railroad Co., said six railroad employees were wounded, one seriously.

The attack came at the end of a week-long guerrilla ban on transportation through this country of 5 million. Rebels on Monday ordered all traffic — including highway vehicles and trains — to stop.

The blast derailed the train and caused a fire that destroyed the engine, said Mr. Martinez. The train's 10 freight cars also were heavily damaged, he said.

Rebels then sprayed the train with automatic rifle fire, he said. Rebels have been staging frequent attacks in the past few months in northern San Salvador province near the Lempa River, where Saturday's ambush took place.

It was the second guerrilla attack on trains this week. On Wednesday, rebels derailed a freight train near Guazapa, 20 kilometres south of San Antonio Grande. No one was hurt in that attack.

The train derailed Saturday was traveling to Metapan, north west of San Salvador, to pick up a load of cement. The destroyed engine was one of only five left of the 20

owned by the National Railroad in 1979, when the civil war began. Others have been destroyed in similar ways.

The transportation boycott was largely successful in the four eastern provinces — Usulután, San Miguel, La Unión and Morazan — and in part of northern El Salvador.

The rebels' Radio Venceremos said Sunday that traffic was allowed to resume Saturday.

The Popular Liberation Front, considered one of the toughest among the five guerrilla armies fighting the U.S.-backed Salvadorean government, has operated in the area and established base camps in the Lempa River Valley and southern Chalanango province near San Antonio Grande.

Government troops and guerrillas clashed briefly early Sunday at San Felipe, east of San Salvador on the Pan-American Highway, where rebels tried to set up a roadblock but were driven back, said Lt. Col. Rolando Ticas, executive officer of the 5th Brigade.

U.S., Soviets to approve 'Hotline' changes

WASHINGTON (AP) — An ordinary-looking teletype machine deep in the Pentagon resembles thousands found in offices nationwide, but this one is hooked up to the U.S.-Soviet "hotline" for communication in times of crisis.

Known officially as the "Moscow Link," or "Molink" in Pentagon language, the hotline was set up after the 1962 Cuban missile crisis to enable leaders of the two nations to communicate quickly in a world where nuclear-tipped missiles reach their targets in less than 30 minutes.

On Monday, U.S.-Soviet negotiations are expected to conclude on the issue of upgrading the 66-word-per-minute hotline to bring it into the modern age of telecommunications.

The agreement would add high-speed printers and the capability to transmit almost instantaneously long texts, charts, maps and pictures. Now, only words can be transmitted on the outdated slowspeed teletype line.

The hotline officially went into operation Aug. 30, 1963 and is now a part of the Pentagon's Na-

rodial Reagan has sent messages on it.

But a Rand Corp. study last year noted that the hotline had been used during the 1967 and 1973 Mideast wars, the 1971 India-Pakistan War, the 1974 invasion of Cyprus by Turkey, and the 1979 Soviet strike into Afghanistan.

The current proposals to upgrade the hotline are part of a package of "confidence building measures" pushed by arms control advocates. Their reasoning is that quick and reliable communications might help defuse a crisis or prevent a nuclear war by mistake.

The proposals also include the creation of a hotline between military leaders of the two nations and a "crisis centre" at a neutral site which would be staffed by representatives of both nations.

Negotiations on any changes have been slow because of mistrust on both sides and because U.S. officials are reluctant to expose too much high-level American computer technology to the Soviets.

COLUMN

Man damages 86 statues in Rome Park

ROME (R) — A total of 86 statues in the Borghese Gardens in central Rome were defaced during the night and a Polish-born vagrant has been arrested, police said. The statues, mostly busts of famous Italians which line the drives in the gardens around the Villa Borghese Museum, had their features chipped off and some were toppled from their pedestals. A police patrol arrested the man as he attacked one of the busts with a cobblestone shortly before dawn. He gave his name as Jerzy Gumeliale, born in Poland, aged 40, and with no fixed address, but had no documents to prove his identity. The Villa Borghese and its surrounding gardens were laid out by the aristocratic Roman Catholic Cardinal Scipione Borghese as a summer residence in the 16th Century. It now houses one of Rome's most famous collections of paintings and sculpture.

3,000-year old computer discovered

BEIJING (R) — A group of peasants in inner Mongolia have found a 3,000-year-old Chinese computing system, probably the oldest calculating instrument in the world. Monday's Peking Review said. The peasants thought the 20 thin sticks of ivory were just a bunch of old chopsticks. But scientists said they were part of a mathematical system first recorded during the Zhou Dynasty. The stick method of calculation was based on the decimal system, like the Abacus which replaced it about 500 years ago and which remains the most commonly used Chinese calculator. The system allowed ancient Chinese mathematicians to tackle algebra and the calculation of the root of a number as well as normal addition, subtraction, division and multiplication, the review said.

Anti-Communist parade held in U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — More than a thousand people representing dozens of nationalities marched up New York City's Fifth Avenue on Sunday, the start of Captive Nations Week. The demonstrators, some in native costumes and others carrying national banners and American flags, gathered outside St. Patrick's Cathedral, then headed up the avenue to Central Park for a rally. The 26th annual parade and other activities during the week were sponsored by the Captive Nations Committee, a New York based group dedicated to national self-determination and the overthrow of Communism. "We have to show the population and the whole world that Russian ideology is dangerous, like an illness," said Sultan Mansur, president of the National Organisation for the Freedom of Turkistan, Hungarian Representative Eugene Esterhazy said he and his countrymen were marching "so people can go to the polls and choose their own president and do whatever they choose." Some other areas on the committee's list of 35 "captive nations" are Afghanistan, Albania, Latvia, Mongolia, Cuba, Lithuania, Serbia, Poland and the Ukraine.

Long-missing corpse finally buried

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP) — A corpse that was missing for more than three years has been buried after being found on a former funeral director's property. The partially decomposed body of Delbert Beaulieu was found last week in a burial bag and fiberglass casket in a small building in Jay owned by former Funeral Director George O'Donnell. On Friday, Beaulieu's body was buried in the Maine Veterans' Memorial Cemetery in Augusta, where Mr. O'Donnell was supposed to have buried it in Dec. 1980. Rae Anne French, an assistant attorney general had no comment when asked how long Beaulieu's body had been in the building, nor would she say whether the body had been moved within the past three years. State Medical Examiner Henry Ryan said the body had been "exposed to the environment" at least part of the time. After a private funeral service, Beaulieu's family had asked that burial be arranged at the Veterans' Cemetery. Burials are often delayed months until the ground has thawed enough to dig graves. In 1981, Beaulieu's brother went to visit the grave, but Veterans' Cemetery officials told him they had no record that Beaulieu was buried there.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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LESSON HAND AT THE TABLE

Both vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH

♠ 109765

♥ K86

♦ A98

♣ 75

WEST EAST

♠ Void ♠ 83

♥ 7542 ♥ QJ1093

♦ K72 ♦ J106

♣ AKJ1092 ♣ Q83

SOUTH

♠ AKQJ42

♥ A

♦ Q543

♣ 64

The bidding:

West North East South

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠

2 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠

Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

are in the auction you need a good hand. Once North raised, Jacoby went right to game.

West took his two high clubs and shifted to a heart, taken by the ace in the closed hand. Obviously, the problem

was to avoid losing two tricks in diamonds. Also, West almost surely had the king of diamonds for his opening bid, so leading a diamond to the queen was unlikely to succeed. Instead, Jacoby planned to make use of dummy's nine-eight of diamonds to engineer an end play.

He crossed to dummy with a trump to the nine and ruffed a heart high. He went back to the table with a trump to the ten, cashed the king of hearts for a diamond discard and then led the eight of diamonds from the table.

Had East played low, declarer would have run the eight to West, gaining a sure end play if West won with either the jack or ten. East scented this plan by rising with the jack of diamonds. Now declarer had to guess the position. He elected to play East for the ten as well, so he ducked. On East's forced diamond return, declarer again played low, and when West produced the king, all was well.

It was Oscar Wilde who first proposed the theory that life imitates art. Certainly, events at the bridge table seem to bear him out. This deal from the 1983 World Team Championship is a case in point — it could easily come from a teacher's hand file.

The auction was straightforward. Note that South, Jim Jacoby of the U.S. team, did not feel constrained to overcall more than one spade at his first turn — to bid vulnerable when partner has passed and both opponents